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Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Performance report on the budget of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

The total expenditure for UNAMID for that period has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison, recovery and development; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	739 434.5	655 548.0	83 886.5	11.3
Civilian personnel	241 615.5	265 285.6	(23 670.1)	(9.8)
Operational costs	617 892.2	627 021.7	(9 129.5)	(1.5)
Gross requirements	**1 598 942.2**	**1 547 855.3**	**51 086.9**	**3.2**
Staff assessment income	25 060.3	27 284.0	(2 223.7)	(8.9)
Net requirements	**1 573 881.9**	**1 520 571.3**	**53 310.6**	**3.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**1 598 942.2**	**1 547 855.3**	**51 086.9**	**3.2**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	240	240	198	17.4
Military contingents	19 315	18 573	15 682	15.6
United Nations police	3 772	3 386	2 723	19.6
Formed police units	2 660	2 438	1 708	30.0
International staff[c]	1 524	1 524	1 088	28.6
National staff	3 423	3 423	2 500	27.0
United Nations Volunteers	561	561	400	28.7
Temporary positions[d]				
International staff	24	24	20	18.8
National staff	14	14	6	58.3
Government-provided personnel	6	6	5	19.4

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.
[c] Includes one P-5 post (Senior Field Security Coordination Officer) funded through a cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team.
[d] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 February 2009 (A/63/717) and amounted to $1,789,411,200 ($1,763,006,300 net). It provided for 240 military observers, 19,315 military contingent personnel, 3,772 United Nations police officers, 2,660 formed police units personnel, 1,548 international staff and 3,437 national staff, including 24 international staff and 14 national staff positions funded under general temporary assistance, 561 United Nations Volunteers and six Government-provided personnel. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 53 of its report (A/63/746/Add.4), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $1,620,727,100 gross for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/258 B, appropriated an amount of $1,598,942,200 gross ($1,573,881,900 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1828 (2008) and 1881 (2009).

4. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to achieve a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

5. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison, recovery and development; and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2009/10 budget. In particular, the report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. During the reporting period, UNAMID worked with and supported the Joint Chief Mediator in pursuing an effective cessation of hostilities and supporting civil

society participation in the negotiations, with a view to advancing the Darfur peace process.

8. The reporting period witnessed some positive developments in the Darfur peace process, including the signing in Doha of a Framework Agreement to Resolve the Conflict in Darfur between the Government of the Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on 23 February 2010, and of the Framework and Ceasefire Agreements between the Government and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) on 18 March 2010. From early April until early June, after further negotiations were suspended as the Government withdrew its delegation for the electoral period, the Joint Mediation Support Team conducted a series of workshops aimed at enabling the armed movements to strengthen their cohesion and their capacity and readiness to engage in direct negotiations with the Government.

9. While no further progress was made towards a ceasefire implementation protocol or a final agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement, on 6 June 2010 the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement agreed on a work programme and formed six committees to negotiate in the areas of power-sharing and the administrative status of Darfur; wealth-sharing, including land rights; compensation and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees; security arrangements; justice and reconciliation; and agreement and the resolution of disputes.

10. Despite these positive developments, significant challenges remain in the peace process, including the ongoing insecurity and allegations of ceasefire violations and the lack of cohesion among the armed movements, despite the efforts made by the Joint Chief Mediator and UNAMID to support the unification process.

11. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to support the Joint Mediation Support Team, in particular with regard to the participation of civil society in the peace process. In addition to supporting the direct involvement of Darfurians in the talks, UNAMID, in collaboration with the Joint Mediation Support Team, engaged in consultations with representatives of civil society and communities throughout Darfur to incorporate the views and interests of Darfur's diverse communities into any future negotiations. In particular, UNAMID, in collaboration with the Joint Mediation Support Team, organized the participation of representatives at the Doha civil society track 1 and track 2 conferences held in November 2009 and July 2010, respectively. The Doha civil society track 1 conference culminated in the Doha declaration, which detailed the recommendations of civil society for achieving peace in Darfur, covering six thematic areas: power-sharing, wealth-sharing, social and economic development, land and nomadic routes, security arrangements and the role of civil society in the Doha peace process.

12. Modest progress was made regarding the enhancement of the rule of law, governance and human rights, and the provision of assistance to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of State institutions. During the reporting period, UNAMID worked with armed opposition movements and the Government of the Sudan to stop the recruitment of child soldiers. In addition, UNAMID succeeded in gaining greater access to and improving conditions in some prisons. The Operation also provided training on human rights norms to corrections officials.

13. Incidents involving conflict and access restrictions have hampered progress towards improving the humanitarian situation and facilitating humanitarian access

to populations in need of assistance. Joint verification and security mechanisms have been put in place between UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the Government to address some of those concerns and challenges.

14. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 amounted to $1,547,855,300 gross ($1,520,571,400 net), compared with the resources approved for the maintenance of the Operation for the period in the total amount of $1,598,942,200 gross ($1,573,881,900 net) under General Assembly resolution 63/258 B.

15. The resource utilization of the Operation for the reporting period resulted in significantly reduced requirements for military and police personnel costs owing to the marked decrease in the ceiling man rate for fresh rations from the budgeted cost of $18 per person-day to the actual cost of $10.83 per person-day; and the delayed deployment of contingent-owned equipment, which resulted in reduced requirements with respect to the costs of reimbursement of troop- and police-contributing Governments for the use of their contingent-owned major and self-sustainment equipment. The self-sustainment capability of most infantry units in Darfur remains a significant challenge.

16. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by increased resource requirements under operational costs which stemmed from the use of a third-party logistics provider to clear a backlog of United Nations-owned equipment at Port Sudan, and the significant international staff resource requirements owing to the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate and the higher-than-estimated net base salary.

17. The lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate for international staff during the reporting period was attributable to the increase in the issuance of new entry visas to UNAMID personnel. Nevertheless, the harsh living conditions and isolation in the Operation area still posed challenges in terms of retaining staff. During the 2009/10 period, a total of 193 candidates declined offers of appointment and 274 separated. That represented 42 per cent of the international staff on board. The Operation continued to experience difficulties in the identification and recruitment of qualified national staff, despite various outreach initiatives such as campaigns on the radio, in newspapers, in community centres and on the Internet and internal announcements designed to attract qualified candidates.

18. A total of 206 quick-impact projects were approved in support of the rehabilitation efforts of communities against the budgeted resource requirements of $4 million. Those projects were aimed at addressing the immediate needs of the population of Darfur in areas related to education, the environment, water, the empowerment of women, sanitation, health and community development. The Operation was able to complete two projects during the reporting period, while substantial progress was made in the implementation of the remaining 204 projects following the signing of a memorandum of understanding with project beneficiaries. The noticeably slow implementation rate of the projects was attributable primarily to the difficulties encountered by the Operation in gaining access to project sites for monitoring and evaluation purposes as a result of severe security restrictions on the movement of staff. Poor infrastructure and difficult terrain across Darfur further restricted access to remote project locations. Those difficulties were exacerbated by a lack of adequate capacity and knowledge of administrative requirements among local implementing partners. The Operation has taken a number of steps to overcome these difficulties, including the use of military and police personnel and

the establishment of partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations to help in the monitoring and evaluation of projects in remote locations.

C. Mission support initiatives

19. The geographical expense of the region, the long and difficult supply route and the poor infrastructure, along with the volatile security situation, continued to pose challenges for the Operation. To overcome the problem of the backlog of containers in Port Sudan and El Obeid, a third-party logistics contract was signed. The contract provided for holistic transportation services, including surface transport, airlift, securing customs clearances and ground handling capabilities.

20. The engineering plan was geared towards the construction of hard-wall accommodation for eligible military, police and civilian personnel as well as the refurbishment of team sites. It was envisioned that accommodation would be provided for 60 per cent of military observers, staff officers and liaison officers, United Nations police and civilian personnel. The originally envisaged multi-year engineering plan for the construction of new camps comprised three stages: (a) a short-term workplan, up to December 2008; (b) a medium-term workplan, from January to June 2009; and (c) a long-term workplan, from July 2009 to June 2010. The short-term workplan entailed the preparation of an austere camp, which included basic ground preparation, the provision of field defence stores, the identification of water points and the construction of pit latrines. In the medium-term workplan, these facilities should be improved through the further hardening of field defence stores, the provision of hard-walled ablutions, septic tanks, and kitchen and dining facilities. Subsequently, under the long-term workplan, each camp should be brought up to United Nations standards through the provision of hard-walled accommodations. In accordance with the requirements of the short- and medium-term workplans, the long-term workplan of construction projects included the planned construction of 7 military camps, 10 enabling military camps and 3 camps for the formed police units personnel, as well as the hardening of 16 camps for the formed police units.

21. However, the short- and medium-term workplans for construction projects were severely hindered by various logistical challenges, including a lengthy customs-clearance process, long land transport and supply lines from Port Sudan (2,250 kilometres), which were compounded by the harsh conditions and the poor infrastructure in Darfur in a market with a limited number of local contractors. In addition, the prevailing phase IV security conditions caused delays in the movement of materials and core equipment at construction sites. Accordingly, priority was given to enhancing building security and defensive infrastructure, which resulted in delays in construction projects. During the reporting period, the Operation completed the construction of 4 military camps and 3 formed police unit camps, as well as the hardening of 9 camps for the formed police units. In addition, 2 military camps were under construction, in advanced stages of completion, while the remaining camp could not be built owing to the deteriorating security situation in the area. Following a reassessment carried out by the police component, the number of planned community policing centres was reduced from 83 to 70. Of the 25 centres envisaged as being constructed in 2009/10, 12 centres were fully completed and 2 were in the final stages of completion. Asphalt roads in the four supercamps

and gravel roads, linking 15 team sites to major roads, were commenced in 2009/10 to ensure that a majority of the camps are connected to major cities or townships. This was expected to result in better road facilities and reduced maintenance on UNAMID vehicles.

22. The Operation's engineering plan also included the expansion and/or renovation of aprons, taxiways and airstrips, including parking areas and terminal facilities in Nyala, El Fasher and El Geneina, as well as the planned construction of 24 helipads. During the reporting period, the rehabilitation of 12 helipads and the construction of the airfield in Nyala were completed, while rehabilitation work on the air terminal in El Fasher was still in progress. The Operation was awaiting approval from the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority for the construction of a new airport terminal in El Geneina. The slow progress made in the construction of taxiways and airstrips was attributable to the difficulties encountered in identifying land, obtaining governmental permits and preparing the proper documents for tender processes. To mitigate the shortage of contractors, UNAMID handed over construction material to the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority to expedite the construction process of El Geneina airstrips and taxiways.

23. Some of the projects, such as the construction of community policing centres and asphalt access roads to supercamps and helipads, slipped beyond their expected completion dates and will continue into 2010/11, owing to a lack of necessary technical information as a result of capacity constraints in terms of engineering; to land issues, which in some cases have remained unresolved even after the awarding of contracts; and to security constraints, which have delayed the mobilization of contractors to the sites. In particular, during the reporting period, a $31.8 million contract awarded for the construction of 24 helipads ($6.3 million), 19 camps ($22.7 million) and seven community policing centres ($2.8 million) was revoked owing to the inability of the contractor to mobilize the required resources and resolve the logistical challenges related to the remoteness of building sites, the volatile security situation and the poor infrastructure. An alternative mission support plan was rapidly developed in order to allow for the timely completion of the Operation's construction projects, using in-house engineering capacities.

24. The scarcity of water in Darfur remains a particular concern for UNAMID. To improve the accessibility to water resources and meet daily needs, the Operation undertook projects that involved the drilling and installation of water wells at 25 different locations, as well as water conservation projects, including (a) the construction of earth dams and rainwater harvesting projects in 10 locations; (b) the operation and maintenance of existing water supply lines; and (c) the reduction of water wastage at supply points. During the reporting period, the Operation drilled two boreholes in two locations and mobilized a drilling rig to commence the development of water projects for the general population of Darfur in conjunction with the Ministries of Urban Planning and Public Utilities of three Darfur States, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Operation also conducted 40 hydrogeological surveys, identified 80 potential drilling sites and operated and maintained 15 wastewater-treatment plants, which led to a significant reduction in the overflow of wastewater; this is in addition to the existing 33 boreholes mission-wide. However, the volatile security situation in the sectors had a negative impact on the delivery of water and wastewater management services by limiting access to potential drilling sites. In

addition, the shortage was compounded by decreased yields of boreholes due to lower rainfall in Sectors North and West.

25. CarLog implementation remained in progress, with the aim of minimizing and eventually eliminating the use of manual trip tickets and introducing an effective monitoring mechanism for vehicle usage and fuel consumption. During the reporting period, a total of 3,181 United Nations-owned vehicles were operated and maintained, in addition to workshop equipment and tools. However, the Operation has yet to have service contracts owing to the lack of suitable service providers to carry out the necessary repair and maintenance work. In addition, the Operation witnessed an increase in banditry involving carjacking, directed mainly at the Toyota Land Cruiser hard-top troop carriers, commonly known as Buffalos, which appeared to be the four-wheel-drive vehicle most attractive to bandits. The subsequent withdrawal from service of those vehicles in high-risk areas has further limited the patrolling capability of United Nations police and placed added pressure on the already limited fleet of heavy vehicles (minibuses and buses), which are also used as shuttle buses for the transportation of United Nations personnel from their accommodations to their place of work.

26. With regard to air operations, the difficult terrain in Darfur and the limited road and rail infrastructure resulted in heavy reliance on aviation support to meet the operational and logistical requirements. The Operation contracted a total of 11 fixed-wing and 33 rotary-wing aircraft, including five tactical helicopters. However, the Operation faced a number of challenges related to delays in the deployment of aircraft fleet and the limited parking space at various airports in the Darfur region. In addition, UNAMID operations were significantly hindered by restrictions on freedom of movement, including a ban on United Nations helicopter flights (military and civilian) in and out of Nyala, Southern Darfur; the denial of security clearance, on security grounds; and flight restrictions on tactical MI-35 helicopters. Those issues adversely affected the Operation's ability to provide essential support to team sites.

27. Communications and information technology remained the main area of focus to ensure a fast, reliable and secure means of communication to all of the Operation's personnel, which is essential for the performance of day-to-day functions. During the reporting period, the Operation successfully maintained and operated a satellite network with one earth station that linked all the regions, Khartoum, Entebbe and Addis Ababa with Operation headquarters for voice, fax, video and data communications, in addition to supporting and maintaining very-small-aperture-terminal (VSAT) systems. With regard to information technology, the Operation established and improved Internet connectivity and provided support and maintenance to 120 local-area networks and wide-area networks for 5,000 users in camps and central locations throughout the mission area.

28. In addition, the Operation continued to provide mission-wide medical services and medical evacuation services. The Operation operated and maintained five United Nations-owned level-I clinics and one United Nations level-II hospital in El Fasher, and military level-II and level-III hospitals in El Geneina and Nyala, respectively. Furthermore, mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including to six level-IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi, 3 in Egypt and 1 in Dubai) were in place. During the reporting period, the Operation implemented a surveillance system that reports suspected influenza A (H1N1) cases to mission

headquarters. It also constructed fever clinics for the treatment of confirmed cases at the 15 sites within the mission area and released a public health alert following an increase in the number of cases of upper respiratory tract infection, which is caused by the prevailing dry and dusty winds.

D. Regional mission cooperation

29. In accordance with its mandate, UNAMID provided advice and logistical support to UNMIS in preparation for the April 2010 elections. The logistical support provided included: (a) the transportation/delivery of elections materials to 1,498 locations throughout Darfur; (b) the training of 10,350 Government of the Sudan police personnel in elections-related activities, such as crowd control; (c) the provision of communications equipment to facilitate contact with field locations; (d) the airlifting of election materials and monitors; and (e) the establishment of an electoral joint operations centre at UNAMID headquarters to support elections monitoring and related activities.

30. In addition, the regional mission coordination activities of UNAMID were characterized by inter-mission coordination with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). The activities included cooperation in the areas of security, evacuation and logistics plans. In terms of support, MONUC assisted UNAMID with the storage and movement of cargo destined for Darfur transiting through the MONUC logistics hub. The airlifting of cargo from the MONUC logistics hub to Darfur helped UNAMID to: (a) improve the timely delivery of goods and services as well as of contingent-owned equipment and United Nations-owned equipment for the construction of accommodation facilities; (b) mitigate the difficulties associated with the terrain, the poor infrastructure and the long supply route from Port Sudan to Darfur; and (c) significantly reduce the backlog of cargo at Port Sudan.

31. With regard to movement control and air operations, UNAMID and UNMIS shared three fixed-wing aircraft, which allowed both missions to effectively carry out their respective air operations at a lower cost. The dedicated United Nations passenger terminal, jointly funded by the two missions, enabled both missions to effectively manage their passenger-handling services in a timely and cost-efficient manner. In addition to accommodating UNAMID liaison office staff at its headquarters in Khartoum, UNMIS continued to provide maintenance services to the UNAMID fleet of vehicles in Khartoum. Furthermore, UNMIS provided security and clearing services to UNAMID at Port Sudan and El Obeid.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

32. In the context of its protection mandate, UNAMID worked to increase its support for the early recovery efforts of the United Nations country team through the provision of a safe and secure environment on the main routes throughout Darfur and in areas emerging from conflict. For instance, three areas in Northern Darfur (Kuma Garadayat, Tangarara and Um Kedeldel), which have been determined by the

International Organization for Migration to be appropriate for voluntary returns of internally displaced persons, has been included in UNAMID patrol schedules.

33. Access to the urban areas outside the three Darfur State capitals has improved slightly as a result of the presence of UNAMID team sites and the intensification of short- and long-range patrolling activities in more remote areas. With the gradual increase in the deployment of UNAMID military and police personnel, patrolling activities have been expanded in terms of both scope and time frame, allowing the commencement of night patrols in more than 2,000 towns and settlements across Darfur.

34. To define the scope for early recovery opportunities in Darfur, a high-level retreat was held in Kigali, on the initiative of UNAMID, that brought together the special envoys for the Sudan of the permanent members of the Security Council and of the European Union, as well as representatives of the United Nations country team. A dual-track approach, combining the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance with activities conducive to early recovery in Darfur, was endorsed.

35. In addition, to maximize areas of mutual synergy across humanitarian assistance and recovery, UNAMID has been supporting the World Food Programme with the construction of 15 water reservoirs for rural communities in Northern Darfur. UNAMID has also been providing security for a World Food Programme verification exercise aimed at updating the list of beneficiaries in camps for internally displaced persons.

36. During the reporting period, UNAMID also continued to facilitate cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations through the strengthening of operational activities. In addition, the collaboration between the Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa and the African Union focused on substantive political and recovery and development issues. Furthermore, UNAMID provided logistics and expert support to the African Union High-Level Panel on Darfur, chaired by the former President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, which held broad-based consultations with both Sudanese and international stakeholders on the situation in Darfur.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

37. Progress towards the achievement of a comprehensive political solution to the conflict was limited by, inter alia, weak support for the Darfur Peace Agreement and the failure of the parties to the conflict to enter into any subsequent agreements. Despite those setbacks, some progress was made in increasing participation in the peace process, in particular among civil society and community leaders, through the civil society conferences held in Doha and the associated consultations held in Darfur. During the reporting period, UNAMID, in collaboration with the Joint Mediation Support Team, assisted civil society representatives in travelling to and participating in the Doha civil society (track 1) conference held in November 2009. In addition, UNAMID conducted 32 conferences and public meetings throughout Darfur to disseminate the November 2009 Doha civil society declaration on Darfur and to mobilize support among the population. Civil society consultations have been expanded to include the nomadic communities and trade unions as well as the

diaspora and refugee communities. For the Doha civil society track 2 conference (28 June to 15 July 2010), a total of 44 workshops were held on the Darfur peace process for 4,659 participants from diverse civil society groups, such as the native administration, women and youth groups, internally displaced persons and refugees.

38. Additionally, UNAMID worked effectively on the implementation of conflict-resolution mechanisms for local communities. The Joint Mediation Support Team and UNAMID facilitated workshops with the Liberation and Justice Movement on ceasefire implementation. The Operation also continued to support an inclusive reconciliation process at the grass-roots level through the provision of technical and logistical support to the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation. This included support for the organization of peace and reconciliation workshops in preparation for the Doha peace process. In parallel, UNAMID provided support to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and continued to assist in the capacity-building of civil society organizations in Darfur through workshops and reconciliatory support meetings as well as the provision of transportation and accommodation.

39. In the absence of a radio broadcasting license, communications and public information activities were restricted to community outreach and radio broadcasts via local radio stations. The broadcasts included live debates from El Fasher and Nyala universities and covered the issues of security; the peace process; elections; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; human rights; gender; education; water and sanitation; child soldiers; and traditional music for peace. In addition, UNAMID organized workshops to raise awareness about its mandate and to build capacity in peace negotiation and conflict resolution. In that context, community outreach programmes were undertaken that targeted civil society and opinion leaders, including tribal leaders (*umada*), women's groups, religious leaders, youth and culture leaders.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: implementation of the power-sharing, wealth-sharing and national reconciliation aspects of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements and bringing about a political solution to the conflict in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 The Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements are ratified by the National Legislature of the Sudan and incorporated into the interim national constitution	The Darfur Peace Agreement was not ratified and there was no complementary agreement in place. A committee was established by presidential decree to study the incorporation of the Agreement into the interim national constitution, but no proposals were submitted to the National Legislature
1.1.2 Senior Assistant to the President exercises primary responsibility for assisting the President on all matters pertaining to Darfur	The position of Senior Assistant to the President was held by Minni Minnawi, the leader of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army until the national elections of April 2010. As at 30 June 2010, the position had not been filled
1.1.3 Electoral act on the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur is promulgated by the National Legislature of the Sudan	The electoral act was not promulgated by the National Legislature of the Sudan owing to ongoing negotiations between the parties and the slow pace of implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement

1.1.4 Appointment of the Adviser to the President from among Darfurians	The Adviser to the President from among Darfurians has yet to be appointed. The new Cabinet of Ministers and State Ministers, announced on 14 June 2010, included five Ministers and four State Ministers from Darfur. The previous Government included seven representatives of Darfur at the level of minister and junior minister. Two Darfurians have been given key portfolios as Ministers of Justice and of Finance and National Economy
1.1.5 The budgets for 2010/11 of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and its subsidiary bodies are approved	Achieved. The 2010 budget for the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, in the amount of $1.03 billion, was approved by the National Assembly, but the Ministry of Finance had not released the funds as at 30 June 2010
1.1.6 Completion of the ad hoc technical team tasks on the demarcation of the northern boundaries of Darfur along the positions as at 1 January 1956	The ad hoc technical team tasks were established, but no progress was made in the demarcation of the northern boundaries owing to the slow pace of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Regular consultations with the parties to the conflict (the Government of the Sudan, signatory and non-signatory movements) and all other stakeholders to advise on the mediation efforts to bring the parties back to the negotiating table with a view to reaching a comprehensive, sustainable and all-inclusive peace agreement	17	Consultations were held with the parties to the conflict, civil society representatives, internally displaced persons and other stakeholders, as well as regional actors and international partners
	4	Meetings were organized by the Joint Mediation Support Team with civil society organization representatives, internally displaced persons, youth, women, members of the diaspora, refugees, tribal leaders and nomads in Darfur (Nyala) and in Doha
		The Joint Mediation Support Team continued to meet with the Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement, the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid, and the Liberation and Justice Movement
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority through monthly meetings on the establishment of a legal framework and the development of a concept of operations as well as a plan for the conduct of local elections in Darfur and of the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur; the development and implementation of civic education strategies and programmes, including the promotion of electoral and civic rights in Darfur, and, in coordination with UNMIS, the voter registration and voting processes	No	Advice was not provided, as there was no mechanism established within the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority to develop a legal framework and a plan for the conduct of local elections in Darfur and of the referendum on the status of Darfur
		The Operation shifted its focus to supporting the Joint Chief Mediator's efforts to arrive at a peace agreement between the Government and the rebel movements

Convening of periodic high-level consultations with the parties to the conflict to facilitate the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements on critical issues, such as the disarmament of the Janjaweed and other combatants, the protection of civilians and humanitarian access, the establishment and consolidation of the institutions envisaged in the agreements, the conduct of local elections and the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur, and the participation of Darfurians in national elections	12	Meetings were held with the President, the Vice-President, high-ranking officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Humanitarian Affairs to discuss issues related to the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, the protection of civilians and humanitarian access Consultations were held to facilitate the Doha peace process with different parties to the conflict and other stakeholders
Monthly advice to the Government of the Sudan and the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on strategic planning and advocacy on implementation issues, public administration, gender issues, decisions taken by the Regional Authority, and clarification of the relationship between the Regional Authority and the state governments	7	Meetings were held to discuss implementation issues arising as a result of lack of clarity concerning the roles of some of the commissions of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the lack of adequate funding
Monthly consultations with the parties, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the national and local legislatures on the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement as well as with coordination mechanisms, such as the Darfur Assessment and Evaluation Commission, and their working groups	No	Consultations were not held, as mechanisms to provide advice were not fully established and efforts were geared to the ongoing peace talks in Doha
Chairing of monthly and emergency meetings of the Joint Commission, including the provision of advice on strategic planning and advocacy on implementation issues	No	The Joint Commission is not yet operational owing to the slow pace of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and pending the outcome of negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and rebel movements in Doha. UNAMID held two meetings to discuss the concept of a future ceasefire commission, which would be expected to report to the Joint Commission
Advice to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission through meetings on strategic planning, advocacy and the involvement of women in its work, and on implementation issues	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not established owing to the slow pace of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement

Good offices for the engagement of international and regional partners in supporting the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including briefings to the international community and regional bodies, on implementation priorities and challenges	Yes	16 briefings to the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Security Council and other stakeholders on the implementation and challenges of the Darfur Peace Agreement, as well as the continuous provision of the good-offices function in support of the Agreement
Advice and logistical support, including transportation and organization of venue, to the Chairperson of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation for the convening of preparatory meetings of the Dialogue and Consultation with the Peace and Reconciliation Council as well as the Dialogue and Consultation itself	Yes	Advice and logistical support, including transportation and organization of venue, were provided to 12 workshops organized by local non-governmental organizations in Southern and Western Darfur to promote peace and reconciliation Advice and logistical support, including transportation, provision of office space, organization of venue and dissemination of the Doha declaration in preparation for the Doha peace process, track 2, were provided Transportation and venue were provided for two-day consultations with internally displaced persons, civil society organizations, tribal leaders, nomads, women and youth across Darfur on issues of justice, land rights, security and power-sharing
Organization of 30 workshops to strengthen the role of civil society organizations, women's organizations, internally displaced persons, community leaders and youth for an inclusive participation in the democratic political process, elections, and dialogue and reconciliation	36	Workshops were organized on the Doha consultations; the promotion of effective leadership for peacebuilding; the role of the native administration; inclusive participation; and the promotion of peace, conflict resolution and reconciliation Participants were drawn from civil society organizations, the native administration, youth and women's groups, academia, political parties and included religious leaders, local government officials, internally displaced persons, representatives of nomadic communities and participants from Arab tribes that had been left out of reconciliation efforts owing to insecurity and logistical constraints Six additional workshops were held at the request of stakeholders based on their increased interest in the Doha peace process civil society track
Advice and logistical assistance to the Technical Border Committee on technical planning for border demarcation and on best practices for conflict prevention in the context of the border demarcation exercise	No	The Technical Border Committee was formed in 2009 but could not function because of the lack of a budget allocation. By presidential decree, a committee composed of Government officials was established in June 2010 to carry out preliminary work in identifying border demarcation issues between Northern Darfur and the Northern States of Sudan

6 joint reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council	4	Quarterly reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council were produced, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1881 (2009)
Implementation of 154 quick-impact projects in support of the rehabilitation efforts of communities	No	2 projects on education and community development were implemented 204 other projects (for education, water, health and community development, sanitation, the empowerment of women and the environment) that were approved in 2009/10, including projects carried on from the 2008/09 budget period, were at various stages of implementation at the end of the period The lower number of completed projects resulted from several factors, including the security situation and restrictions on access to certain localities, the lack of capacity among local implementing partners and a lack of knowledge about administrative requirements
Public information campaign in support of: the Darfur Peace Agreement; security and community policing; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and human rights and humanitarian issues; including: weekly one-hour radio programmes, 72 cultural outreach gatherings, 24,000 posters and 100,000 leaflets, monthly newsletter, quarterly magazine, six 30-second television public service announcements, daily television news releases, 2 television/video documentaries on the role of UNAMID, regular press briefings and updates on the UNAMID website and 160,000 items of print materials	147	Programmes (each from one to five minutes long) were broadcast on Sudanese radio and on United Nations Radio (New York), while awaiting the approval of the Mission's radio broadcasting license
	2	Live debates broadcast on UNMIS Radio Miraya and United Nations Radio, from El Fasher and Nyala universities, respectively, to 2 million and 25 million listeners throughout the mission area, and in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kenya, Chad, the Central African Republic and Uganda
	5	Public service announcements on HIV/AIDS awareness, mine action and Africa Day
	26	Community outreach activities targeting stakeholders and opinion leaders (e.g., tribal leaders (*umada*), women's groups, religious leaders, youth and culture leaders) to promote awareness of the UNAMID mandate and build skills in the areas of negotiation and conflict resolution

	15,251	Posters and publications, including: 10,000 exercise books with excerpts from the UNAMID mandate for school pupils in camps for internally displaced persons; 5,000 hard copies of the *UNAMID Bulletin*; 50 copies of an anti-drug educational leaflet in support of the Government of the Sudan police campaign and as part of training materials; 50 copies of the pamphlet "Focus on Geneina"; 1 photo magazine, "Lens on Zalingei", highlighting official UNAMID visits; 50 copies of the UNAMID mandate and 100 copies of the Darfur Peace Agreement distributed in Zalingei
	31	Videos, including: 30 short video footage/TV feeds on a range of issues released for broadcast by UNifeed; and 1 video report entitled "UNAMID long-range police patrols", published online by a United States news agency
	24,300	Items of print material, including 7,300 copies of the UNAMID 2010 annual calendar and 5,000 copies of UNAMID mandate posters; and 12,000 photos documenting official events Daily news monitoring reports based on international/local press situation reviews The lower output was attributable to the reduced number of publications ordered, pending the finalization of a long-term contract for bulk publications
5 workshops for Sudanese journalists on fair and balanced reporting	No	Workshops for Sudanese journalists were not carried out, mainly because of security and logistics constraints on bringing journalists based in Khartoum to Darfur
Advice to the national and international stakeholder committees through monthly meetings on the implementation of all aspects of the peace agreement(s) as they relate to women	Yes	Consultation meetings with women representing civil society organizations, internally displaced persons, youth, the native administration, and nomad communities, with a view to strengthening commitments on increasing the role of women in peace negotiations, the implementation and monitoring of peace agreements, and governance Consultations focused on Doha, land and natural resources, rehabilitation and development, security, democracy, identity cards, administration and governance, and other issues affecting women in camps

Component 2: security

40. The area of operations continued to witness sporadic violent clashes between Government forces and rebel movements in all three States of Darfur, especially in areas around the corridors of Jebel Marra and Jebel Moon (Sector West and parts of

Sector South). The clashes became more intense following the period of the Justice and Equality Movement's suspension of its participation in the Doha negotiations early in May 2010. In Southern and Western Darfur, there were widespread incidents of inter-tribal fighting, which hampered humanitarian access to the areas affected during most of the reporting period. As a result, certain parts of the mission area remained in security Phase IV.

41. During the reporting period, the Operation facilitated safe humanitarian access to approximately 60 per cent of the conflict-affected populations in Darfur. Despite the substantial progress made in the deployment of military and police personnel, only 13 out of the authorized 19 formed police units were fully operational. The Operation's military operational capabilities continued to be constrained by the lack of critical military enabling and force multiplier units, including three utility helicopter units comprising 18 helicopters, an aerial surveillance unit and two medium transport units. Throughout the reporting period, the Operation's freedom of movement was undermined substantially by restrictions imposed by the belligerent parties, including repeated incidents in which patrols were denied access to locations affected by violence. Community policing volunteers provided a crucial liaison between UNAMID and Government of the Sudan police, especially in resolving crime-related issues. The community policing initiative was further expanded during the reporting period through the training of 1,440 community policing volunteers.

42. In collaboration with UNICEF, the Operation conducted mine-risk education for 40,202 civilians throughout Darfur. Training on mine risk was also provided for 289 teachers and community leaders and volunteers from various villages in Northern and Western Darfur. A mine-awareness day on the theme "Together we protect our children against the risk of explosive remnants of war/unexploded ordnance", was organized on 7 April 2010. To this effect, UNAMID provided information and maps on potentially dangerous areas, including weekly threat maps, which were also distributed to other United Nations agencies. Mine-awareness information was also provided to agencies and international non-governmental organizations on a weekly basis.

43. With a view to the promulgation of the Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in anticipation of the conclusion of a peace agreement under the auspices of the Joint Chief Mediator, UNAMID conducted consultations on various issues, including the planning and implementation of community security and arms control activities, with the State authorities. However, despite continued efforts by UNAMID and its partners, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for Darfur has yet to be established owing to the absence of an inclusive Darfur peace agreement and agreed policy framework on the ongoing Government of the Sudan disarmament exercise. On 1 April 2010, the Government of the Sudan concluded a discharge exercise involving 900 former combatants in Nyala (Southern Darfur), as part of its plan to discharge 5,000 former combatants affiliated with signatories to the Declaration of Commitment to the Darfur Peace Agreement, the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Popular Defence Forces. UNAMID provided technical assistance and logistical support for the exercise, including security and transport. In the meantime, of 2,000 registered children associated with armed groups, 957 from various armed movements were released and demobilized.

44. Overall, inadequate deployment levels of force protection, security and safety concerns, the lack of an enforceable peace agreement between the parties, delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and restrictions on the freedom of movement of troops imposed operational limitations on planned mandated activities under component 2.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Zero serious violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements (2007/08: 30; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0)	The Darfur Peace Agreement was not fully implemented and subsequent complementary agreements were not in place During the reporting period, there was a noticeable increase in tribal clashes between the parties to the conflict as well as disturbances among internally displaced persons with different views of the peace process
2.1.2 Higher percentage of refugees and internally displaced persons who return voluntarily and in safety to their place of origin as per agreements with the United Nations system (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 10 per cent of 250,000; 2009/10: 50 per cent of 1,250,000)	The non-cessation of hostilities reduced voluntary returns. The United Nations country team indicated that 25,000 internally displaced persons had returned to their places of origin during the reporting period
2.1.3 Minimal civilian casualties resulting from unexploded ordnance accidents (2007/08: 30; 2008/09: 15; 2009/10: 30)	There was no cessation of hostilities. A total of 37 civilian casualties related to unexploded ordnance accidents were reported
2.1.4 Humanitarian access to all conflict-affected populations in Darfur (2007/08: 75 per cent; 2008/09: 100 per cent of 2,500,000; 2009/10: 100 per cent of 2,500,000)	UNAMID was able to guarantee humanitarian access to approximately 60 per cent of the conflict-affected populations in Darfur. The remaining 40 per cent was either outside the control of the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements or was inaccessible owing to the harsh terrain

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Chairing of weekly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission to discuss issues related to violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements and the disarmament of former combatants, with priority given to women, children and the disabled; resolve disputes between the parties; and identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in 2008 owing to disagreements on modalities for participation by signatory and non-signatory movements and on a cessation of hostilities to allow for a ceasefire agreement to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement and a comprehensive peace agreement. UNAMID facilitated three meetings with former representatives of the Ceasefire Commission on the mobile monitoring team in preparation for the Doha meeting on ceasefire agreement

Chairing of weekly meetings of the sub-Ceasefire Commission in the three sectors to discuss issues related to violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements and the disarmament of former combatants; resolving disputes between the parties; and identifying matters to be reported to the Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in 2008 Three meetings, one in each sector, were chaired by UNAMID with a view to sensitizing community leaders on the mobile monitoring team; and 3 briefings were held in the sectors on the progress of Doha peace talks
Secretarial and logistical support to the Ceasefire Commission in the conduct of verification, investigation, mediation and negotiation activities in collaboration with the parties to the conflict as a further confidence-building measure to keep the peace process on course	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in 2008 Logistical support was provided for two workshops on negotiation skills, with the participation of the Liberation and Justice Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement
Provision of security services throughout the mission area, as required, to the United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental and humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support	Yes	The provision of security briefings and safe and secure approaches in field environments training were provided to international non-governmental organizations and humanitarian organization staff, as well as protection and evacuation support 3,126 logistics/administrative patrols were carried out for the United Nations country team and 1,346 humanitarian escorts for United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes
Coordination of non-military logistical support to ex-combatants	No	No support to ex-combatants was provided during the reporting period owing to the non-implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as a result of the lack of progress in the negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement in Darfur
219,000 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (150 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	125,234	Troop-days by 3 companies The lower output was due to the non-deployment of the authorized fourth company during the reporting period and the delayed deployment of two companies during the period
26,280 troop-days provided by headquarters company to provide the static security to Operation headquarters and escort to senior management and VIP visitors (36 troops per team for 2 teams for 365 days)	26,280	Troop-days (36 troops per team for 2 teams for 365 days)

58,400 military observer mobile patrol days to monitor, verify and report ceasefire violations, the activities and location of forces engaged in Darfur and their compliance with the commitments agreed to in the comprehensive ceasefire and security arrangements, and assist in building confidence as part of the sub-Ceasefire Commission (2 military observers per patrol for 2 patrols for each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	48,180	Military observer mobile patrol days (2 military observers per patrol for 2 patrols for each of 33 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was due to delays in the acquisition of land for the remaining 7 team sites, the lack of construction materials, the limited number of local contractors, the lack of logistical support and the delay in moving contingent-owned equipment from Port Sudan
1,051,200 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor and verify the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict to ensure the security of observers and to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	867,240	Troop mobile and foot patrol days (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 33 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was due to delays in the establishment of the remaining 7 team sites
1,051,200 troop mobile and foot patrol days to identify nomadic migration routes and ensure the safety of migration along such routes, to establish and patrol demilitarized zones along humanitarian supply routes, and to establish and patrol areas of separation and buffer zones between forces in areas of intense conflict (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	867,240	Troop mobile and foot patrol days (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 33 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was due to delays in the establishment of the remaining 7 team sites
1,051,200 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor movements and verify violations on the part of foreign combatants in Darfur and report to the Ceasefire Commission and the Tripoli mechanism (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	867,240	Troop mobile and foot patrol days (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 33 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was due to delays in the establishment of the remaining 7 team sites
525,600 troop-days to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints and roadblocks along main supply routes (36 troops per team site for 40 team sites for 365 days)	433,620	Troop-days (36 troops per team site for 33 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was due to delays in the establishment of the remaining 7 team sites
29,200 troop-days temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activity (logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points) (20 troops per centre for 4 centres for 365 days)	29,200	Troop-days (20 troops per centre for 4 centres for 365 days)

481,800 troop-days for force protection and security, team site protection and field headquarters protection days (30 troops each, for 40 team sites and 4 centres, for 365 days)	405,150	Troop-days (30 troops each, for 33 team sites and 4 centres, for 365 days) The lower output was due to delays in the establishment of the remaining 7 team sites
1,670 air utility support hours to provide medium lift capability and to provide casualty and medical evacuation functions and day/night observation capability (3 helicopters, 45 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months, and 1 fixed-wing aircraft for 50 hours)	823	Air utility support hours by helicopters The lower output was due to the movement restrictions imposed on UNAMID in Darfur, especially in Sector South, and the non-deployment of the fixed-wing aircraft
600 air reconnaissance hours to conduct long-range reconnaissance and surveillance patrols throughout the Darfur region to facilitate greater situational awareness and to gain information on possible cross-border movements along the borders of the Sudan with Chad and the Central African Republic (2 reconnaissance aircraft, 25 hours/aircraft/month for 12 months)	37	Air reconnaissance hours by rotary-wing aircraft The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of the fixed-wing reconnaissance aircraft
2,160 helicopter hours for air tactical support hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas or where ground accessibility is limited and to support other civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys and for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations regarding compliance by the parties with the Darfur Peace Agreement (3 tactical helicopters, 60 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	104	Helicopter hours on training, orientation and familiarization with the mission area of responsibility The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of the tactical helicopters (5 helicopters from 16 February 2010) and the fact that the tactical helicopters were not cleared to undertake armed flights
2,160 flight hours for air fire support to reinforce ground units and/or to protect United Nations personnel, installations and civilians under imminent threat (3 attack helicopters, 60 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	104	Flight hours on training, orientation and familiarization with the mission area of responsibility The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of the tactical helicopters (5 helicopters from 16 February 2010) and the fact that the tactical helicopters were not cleared to undertake armed flights
39,420 troop-days of convoy protection for mission/military operational and logistics transport convoys and in support of humanitarian convoys as requested and according to established guidelines (36 troops per convoy for 3 convoys for 365 days)	39,420	Troop-days (36 troops per convoy for 3 convoys for 365 days)

30,660 troop-days for close liaison with the national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve issues of conflict (84 liaison officers for 365 days)	25,506	Troop-days The lower output was attributable to the delay in the issuance of visas for Liaison Officers
105,120 formed police days to provide reserve support to UNAMID police operating throughout Darfur (96 personnel per formed police unit for 3 units for average of 365 days)	35,509	Formed police days The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 formed police units
373,760 formed police operational days to patrol the perimetres of camps for internally displaced persons and buffer zones (32 personnel per platoon, for 2 platoons per formed police unit, for 16 units for average of 365 days)	188,246	Formed police operational days The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of 6 formed police units
128,000 formed police operational days for joint patrolling and mentoring with Government of the Sudan police and movements' police liaison officers (32 personnel per formed police unit, for 16 units for 250 days)	No	The prevailing security situation did not permit joint patrolling
817,965 police operational days in camps for internally displaced persons (9 UNAMID police personnel per shift, for 3 shifts per community policing centre for 83 community policing centres for 365 days)	296,147	Police operational days The lower output was due to the fact that only 13 of 19 formed police units were fully operational during the reporting period; restrictions due to security phase IV prevented more than 1 shift duty per day from being conducted in non-urban/city locations; and insufficient force protection to provide escort duty on a 24/7 basis
Selection and training of 1,080 community policing volunteers to perform community policing roles in camps for internally displaced persons, including standardized policies and guidance for the recruitment, selection and vetting of community policing candidates (45 volunteers per course for 8 courses in community policing and human rights in each of the 3 sectors)	1,440	Community policing volunteers selected and trained (including 373 women) The higher output was due to the increased number of courses aimed at guiding effective community policing implementation

4 training exercises with Government of the Sudan local police to build its public order capabilities	2	Training exercises in crowd management were organized for 290 participants in preparation for the April 2010 elections The lower-than-planned output was attributable to the fact that there were no specialized units in the Government of the Sudan police structure with the required equipment for training
181,770 joint patrol person-days, including training and capacity-building with Government of the Sudan local police, movements' police liaison officers and community police (2 United Nations police per patrol, 3 patrols per day at 83 community policing centres for 365 days)	16,600	Joint patrol person days (2 United Nations police per patrol for one shift at 50 community policing centres for 166 days) The lower output was due to the prevailing security situation, which did not permit joint patrolling in most of the camps for internally displaced persons
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, local police and community police on the development and implementation of security plans for 83 community policing centres for internally displaced persons in Darfur, taking into account the incidence of gender-based violence	Yes	Five coordination meetings were held with the Chair of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on the development and implementation of security plans Advice provided to the Government of the Sudan police by means of 56 meetings of the security and safety committees established throughout Darfur aimed at developing and implementing security plans for camps for internally displaced persons
Development and dissemination of accurate and up-to-date mine and unexploded ordnance threat maps to allow United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations to operate safely within the Darfur region	Yes	Information and up-to-date maps on potentially dangerous areas were available to United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations, upon request Weekly threat map of current operations distributed to United Nations agencies
Delivery of mine-risk education and training to 60,000 civilians residing in communities affected by explosive remnants of war, in coordination with existing programmes of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Mine Action Office	40,202	Civilians in Darfur received mine-risk education and training (including 20,560 women) The lower output was due to the prevailing security situation, which limited access to certain areas
Training of 400 teachers Darfur-wide in a "train-the-trainer" programme in order to have community-based mine-risk education focal points, in conjunction with existing programmes of UNICEF and the United Nations Mine Action Office	289	Teachers and community-leader volunteers (including a total of 57 women) were trained on mine-risk education The lower output was due to the prevailing security situation, which limited access to certain areas

Expected accomplishment 2.2: disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Adoption of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan for Darfur by designated Sudanese authorities	The Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to the lack of progress made in the negotiations for an all-inclusive Darfur peace agreement
2.2.2 An agreement reached by all the signatories of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent peace agreements on the total number of eligible combatants qualified for a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme targeting Darfurian armed groups	No agreement was reached by the signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement on the total number of eligible combatants qualified for a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme
2.2.3 Increase in the total number of armed adult ex-combatants in Darfur, disarmed and demobilized (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 3,400; 2009/10: 4,700)	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of adult combatants did not start (see 2.2.1 above), but some 957 children associated with various movements (out of a total of 2,000 children, as previously identified by the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission) were released On 1 April 2010, the Government of the Sudan concluded a discharge exercise for 900 former combatants in Nyala (Southern Darfur), including 560 members of the signatories to the Declaration of Commitment to the Darfur Peace Agreement and 340 personnel associated with the Sudanese Armed Forces and its affiliates. The ongoing exercise is part of the Government's plan to discharge 5,000 former combatants affiliated with signatories to the Declaration

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice and logistical assistance to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and relevant authorities designated by subsequent peace agreements on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, with priority given to women, children and the disabled	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational. Advice and logistical assistance were not provided, as the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not established Advice was provided to the Government of the Sudan at a joint coordination and planning meeting on the issues of reinsertion and reintegration challenges A reintegration opportunity assessment meeting was facilitated between the State Ministry of Agriculture and the University of El-Fasher in March 2010

Monitoring and reporting on the presence of arms or any related material present in Darfur in violation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements and of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1556 (2004)	No	Relevant personnel were not deployed to UNAMID during the reporting period. UNAMID continued to provide logistics support and assistance in connection with the visits of the members of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005), to monitor and report on measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1556 (2004)
32,850 troop-days for a joint assessment, with representatives of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and subsidiary bodies and the forces engaged in the conflict in Darfur, of potential disarmament and demobilization sites with regard to feasibility and security (90 troops for 365 days, being 30 troops per sector, across 3 sectors)	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements were not operational. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted
Chairing the Logistics Coordination Committee for the supervision and coordination of logistics support to the movement forces and reporting to the Ceasefire Commission	No	The Logistics Coordination Committee was not established. The Ceasefire Commission was not operational Logistics support was provided to the child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and to the discharge exercise (see 2.2.3) led by the Government of the Sudan
164,250 troop-days for monitoring the assembly of combatants, securing disarmament and demobilization sites, supporting disarmament of the movements and weapons storage, and destruction of weapons and ammunition (450 troops for 365 days, being 30 troops per location, across 5 locations for each of 3 sectors)	990	Troop-days to provide security and escorts in connection with the release of 957 children associated with various movements The lower output was due to the fact that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational
13,140 troop-days for assistance in and verification of the disarmament of all armed militia, and monitoring and verification of the redeployment of long-range weapons (36 troops for 365 days)	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational
10,950 troop-days for non-military logistics support to the movements, including the provision of escorts for supply convoys moving from depots to distribution points and centres, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ceasefire Commission and coordinated in the Logistics Coordination Committee (30 troops for 365 days)	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational. The Ceasefire Commission was not operational Logistics support was provided in support of the child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and the discharge exercise led by the Government of the Sudan (see 2.2.3), including water, transport, tents and medical services

Advice to state offices of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and relevant authorities designated by subsequent peace agreements and subsidiary bodies on the distribution of reinsertion kits and transitional safety allowances, in addition to the implementation of short-term reinsertion programmes, such as vocational training, education and literacy courses, and employment referral, for up to 4,700 ex-combatants	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational Advice was provided to the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission on the implementation of the discharge exercise Provided technical advice in El Fasher and Nyala on planning for the implementation of the child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme through coordination meetings with UNICEF and other stakeholders
Advice to the relevant national and/or Darfurian institution(s) to implement civilian and community arms control initiatives	Yes	Advice was provided to the Minister of Social Affairs and Head of the Native Administration of Dar Girmir Sultanate (Sector South) on the launching of a community weapons control programme
Guidance and logistical support to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and relevant authorities designated by subsequent peace agreements, in cooperation with UNICEF, in the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification, as well as reinsertion, of children	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational Guidance and logistics assistance was provided in connection with the release of 957 children associated with various movements. The support included security escorts; medical screening; HIV/AIDS counselling; provision of tents, water, generators, transportation and ablutions units
Collection and registration of weapons and ammunition voluntarily surrendered by armed individuals, assistance to the relevant Darfurian authorities and/or relevant communities in the development of a reorientation programme for those individuals	No	No collection and registration of weapons and ammunition was conducted as the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational
Conduct of 3 workshops on capacity-building for 100 members of selected civil society organizations to train them as "implementing partners" for the reintegration of targeted beneficiaries in such areas as vocational training and literacy	No	The workshops were not held owing to a delay in the signing of the UNDP preparatory support programme
Training of Government of the Sudan national monitors on child protection issues relating in particular to children associated with armed forces and armed groups in Darfur to build capacity for the conduct of investigations of ceasefire violations relating to children in armed conflict	No	Training was not conducted owing to delays in the recruitment of child-protection staff

Advice to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission on the demobilization and reintegration of children associated with armed conflict, in cooperation with UNMIS and UNICEF	Yes	Technical advice was provided to the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission on planning for the implementation of the demobilization and reintegration of children associated with various movements in Western Darfur

Expected accomplishment 2.3: reform of selected security institutions in accordance with the final security arrangements of the Darfur Peace Agreement and any complementary agreements

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.3.1 Integration of former combatants, including women, into the Sudanese Armed Forces (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 1,000, 5 per cent of whom are women; 2009/10: 1,500, 10 per cent of whom are women) and the police and other Government of the Sudan security institutions (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 500, including 25 women; 2009/10: 500, including 25 women)	The Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to the lack of progress in the negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement
2.3.2 The Government of the Sudan adopts legislation or a plan for the reform of selected security institutions that incorporates the principles of commensurate size, fair representation of all groups, impartial and professional administration, civil oversight and legal accountability, and public service to all communities	No legislation or plan was adopted for the selected security institutions owing to the slow progress in the legislative process

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission on developing and coordinating strategies for the implementation of reform measures for the security forces and on the establishment of integrated military units	No	No advice was provided, as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the Government of the Sudan on the implementation of reform measures for security institutions proposed by the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission	No	No advice was provided, as UNAMID is not part of meetings of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on the reform measures for security institutions

Advice to the Security Advisory Team to support the integration of former combatants and the restructuring of selected security institutions	No	No advice was provided, as the Security Advisory Team was not established
Advice to the Technical Integration Committee to develop the integration of former combatants plan	No	No advice was provided, as the Technical Integration Committee was not established
Advice to the Government of the Sudan police authorities, through monthly meetings, on the processes for the reintegration and vetting of former combatants into the Sudanese National Police Force, and training of 500 former combatants and their integration into the national police force of the Sudan	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational. No monthly Darfur-specific meetings were held and no additional advice was provided, as processes related to the integration and vetting of former combatants into the Sudanese National Police Force were not established
Advice to Darfur regional and transitional security institutions on gender and security sector reform measures	No	No advice was provided, as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational. The North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission is currently the only standing operational Government body for the coordination of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities in Darfur

Component 3: rule of law, governance and human rights

45. During the reporting period, UNAMID focused on the development of a transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil service administration, land-dispute resolution and the transfer of resources from the Government of the Sudan to the three Darfur States, along with the relevant institutions and legislation. Emphasis was placed on the provision of assistance with respect to the incorporation of customary law into the legal system of Darfur, taking into account international law and practices, as well as on promotional efforts related to the protection of human rights in Darfur.

46. In collaboration with the United Nations country team (and in particular UNDP) and local and international stakeholders, UNAMID continued to support, through advisory meetings with corrections management, the judiciary, the prosecution and the Bar Association, capacity-building for prisons and judicial staff, as well as infrastructure upgrades and the supply of office equipment and furniture to improve living and working conditions in prisons in Darfur. In February 2010, UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding and a joint plan of action that led to the establishment of the Prison Development Committee. Several meetings were held with the Bar Association, the Prosecutions Office and other stakeholders in all three Darfur States, focused on the restoration of judicial services in courts closed owing to conflict, the establishment of mobile courts in selected localities and capacity-building for judges in formal and informal courts. Those meetings resulted in the establishment of UNDP-sponsored legal aid offices in Northern and Southern Darfur central prisons and the launch of a legal aid programme for the inmates of Ardamata prison (Western Darfur), which was

supported by the provision of basic office equipment and the development of a system to report and monitor cases and statistics on legal aid provisions and requirements. Mobile courts were established in targeted locations, including Al Salam, Greida and Abularinka (Sector South). In collaboration with UNDP, UNAMID conducted training for judges and prosecutors to strengthen their capacity to prosecute sexual and gender-based violence offences in line with the Criminal Procedures Act of the Sudan and international law.

47. UNAMID finalized the reform and restructuring implementation plan (2009-2011) to facilitate the reform and restructuring of the Government of the Sudan police and conducted 38 security committee meetings in the three States of Darfur aimed at facilitating the restructuring of the national police service. Eight security committees were formed with the Government of the Sudan police, one in each State, and five at team sites. Three security committees were formed with movement police (one in each sector). In order to improve coordination and communication between the two institutions, one Government of the Sudan police officer was appointed at each of the three State police headquarters as a Government of the Sudan police/UNAMID coordinator, and an agreement was reached to co-locate Government of the Sudan police officers with UNAMID in each of the three States and at Zalingei. UNAMID police continued to provide advice while co-located with personnel in the family and child protection units in El Geneina and El Fasher and at the crime prevention unit in El Fasher. The construction of four Government of the Sudan police training centres was initiated by UNAMID to serve as co-location sites during the preparation and submission of policy guidelines on co-location to Government of the Sudan police for approval. Owing to funding constraints, gender desks were not established in six Government of the Sudan police stations in Southern Darfur as had been initially planned. Project proposals for the establishment of gender desks were, however, presented to various donors for financial support.

48. In addition, UNAMID was able to accomplish capacity-building training programmes for the Government of the Sudan police. In particular, in collaboration with UNDP, UNAMID conducted elections security training for 9,651 Government of the Sudan police officers and training in crowd-control techniques for 290 such officers. Steps were taken towards the establishment of four Government of the Sudan police training centres, which are expected to be operational during the next reporting period. In order to reduce the high crime rate and incidents of rape in camps for internally displaced persons, the UNAMID police component established a special investigation and crime prevention unit to assist and provide advice to the Government of the Sudan in dealing with such crimes, and also conducted intensified awareness programmes in the areas of human rights and gender. That resulted in an overall 12.8 per cent increase in the reporting by victims of sexual and gender-based violence crimes (141 cases in 2008/09 and 159 in 2009/10), and a 45 per cent reduction of reported criminal activities in camps for internally displaced persons (5,724 cases in 2008/09 against 3,139 cases in 2009/10).

49. The Operation intensified its engagement and consultative meetings throughout the three States of Darfur with women's groups, including women legislators, women representatives of the native administration and women leaders from among internally displaced persons. The discussions focused on transparency and inclusive participation in governance institutions. UNAMID also held meetings with the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund and the Darfur Community

Peace and Stability Fund on ways to enhance cooperation in project identification with respect to priority areas and funding. The Operation engaged the Darfur Land Commission and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission and provided logistical support for information-gathering on land use; the incorporation of gender issues in the analysis of data on land use and land tenure; and the facilitation of 16 land-use workshops in targeted localities. A further 12 ad hoc meetings were organized with the Land Commission to discuss land tenure issues. However, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission had not been fully resourced to process property claims. Through the meetings held with youth groups, a youth forum in Southern Darfur was formed to facilitate regular discussions on the concerns of youth in both internally displaced person camps and the host community. In June, the Operation convened two three-day workshops on the theme "Gender mainstreaming and gender analysis" for 66 Transitional Darfur Regional Authority personnel and on the theme "Conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence" for 125 participants. Participants included officials of the native administration, representatives of women's and youth groups, religious leaders, local government officials and Government of the Sudan security forces. UNAMID also held workshops for a total of 678 Darfurian civil society organization participants on the role of civil societies in the democratic process.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: effective and inclusive governance by national and local levels of Government in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 10 per cent of positions in the national civil service are filled by persons from Darfur, as stipulated in the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements (2007/08: not available; 2008/09: 10 per cent; 2009/10: 10 per cent)	The Civil Service Commission has not been established as stipulated in the Darfur Peace Agreement. No data is available on the percentage of positions in the national civil service filled by persons from Darfur
3.1.2 Agreement by the parties on wealth-sharing issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including the full transfer of federal funds to the state level	There is no data available on wealth-sharing agreements in accordance with the Darfur Peace Agreement or subsequent agreements
3.1.3 Increase in the percentage of the representation of Darfurian women in state and national government institutions (2007/08: 7 per cent and 10 per cent at national institutions and at state level, respectively; 2008/09: 15 per cent; 2009/10: 25 per cent)	The legislative assemblies of the three Darfur States have 25 per cent representation by women On key appointed positions across Darfur, women constitute 10 per cent of the State Council of Ministers, 34 per cent of Wali advisers and 18 per cent of presidential affairs commissioners; there are no women locality commissioners At the state level, 11 per cent of key appointed positions in Northern Darfur are held by women, 15 per cent in Southern Darfur and 16 per cent in Western Darfur

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the parties and civil society on and monitoring of the development of transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil administration in Darfur, and the development of civil service institutions and legislation, including state and regional assembly debates through monthly meetings	Yes	33 regular and ad hoc meetings as well as forums were held in various regions with women and youth groups on transparency and inclusive participation, and with locality commissioners on the restoration of state authority
Advice to donors and the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund on disbursements and identification of priorities through monthly meetings	Yes	14 meetings were held on project identification and funding, as well as on ways to enhance better cooperation in project identification with respect to priority areas
Advice to Darfur State land commissions, through monthly meetings, to address land use and land tenure issues in the context of the Darfur Peace Agreement, including issues related to traditional and historical rights to land, such as *hawakeer* (lands) and migration routes; the promotion of appropriate actions by the National Land Commission; and review of land-use management and natural resource development processes, taking into account the rights of women	Yes	Advice was provided through 48 meetings and workshops on land tenure issues, human rights and gender issues so as to facilitate increased cooperation with the Commission Logistical support was provided for information-gathering on land use and the incorporation of gender issues into the analysis of data on land use and land tenure In addition, two field missions were conducted in conjunction with the Darfur Land Commission to monitor and report on the survey exercise on norms and customs regulating the use of land in Darfur
Advice to the Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission, through monthly meetings, on ensuring fiscal equalization in Darfur	No	The Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission was not functional during the period, owing to lack of funding and lack of a clear mandate
Facilitation of dialogue between local communities, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, legislative councils and State governments on the planning and budgeting processes, including through the identification of budget requirements and the facilitation of monthly meetings with local government officials on budget preparation, taking gender into account	Yes	To facilitate dialogue and planning, UNAMID developed a matrix for all Transitional Darfur Regional Authority institutions and their mandates. The matrix enables the collection and maintenance of accurate information about the roles, concerns and perspectives of various structures and groups operating at the national level and their linkages with state levels

Advice to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission in identifying priorities for the establishment and functioning of property claims committees in rural and urban areas to deal with property disputes that arise from the return process and in coordinating the work of property claims committees with the Darfur Land Commission	No	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission did not process property claims, as it lacked the funding necessary to carry out its functions Seven meetings were held with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission at the state and national levels to provide advice and technical assistance on resettlement issues, including the drilling of boreholes in areas of potential returns
Advice to the Darfur Compensation Commission in identifying priorities for monetary and in kind compensation to individuals and communities	Yes	Regular monthly meetings were conducted at the state and national levels with the Compensation Commission to provide advice and identify areas of support and cooperation, including lessons learned from other countries
Participation in the preparation work for the resumption of the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission process	No	Given the political and security situation, the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission has been suspended since 2006
Facilitation of the participation of civil society organizations in the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement through regular meetings on outstanding implementation issues involving representatives of civil society, political parties, Government officials and other actors in Darfur, and mediation between the parties when differences arise in interpretation of the Agreement	Yes	25 meetings and workshops were held on the empowerment of women and the inclusion of gender-specific concerns in peace process initiatives; on the participation of trade-union organizations in the peace process; transparency in elections; and a second Doha conference for civil society Meetings held with youth groups led to the formation of a youth forum in Southern Darfur to discuss the concerns of youth in both internally displaced person camps and the host community
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on the development and implementation of gender-mainstreaming policies, plans and activities, including through the conduct of 8 workshops in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei	1	Workshop was conducted on gender mainstreaming and gender analysis for 66 personnel The lower output was due to the fact that officials from the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority requested, as a precondition for holding the workshops, further clarification on the role of UNAMID as regards the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement
Conduct of 10 workshops, in the three Darfur States, on the roles of civil society organizations and traditional leaders in democratic systems for civil society organizations, including political parties, civic and women's groups, ethnic and religious organizations, internally displaced persons, trade unions, academia and members of local government, in collaboration with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and local government representatives	12	Workshops were organized on conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence and on the role of civil society in democratic processes in which a total of 803 persons participated, including officials of the native administration, representatives of women's and youth groups, religious leaders, local government officials and the Government of the Sudan security forces, as well as civil society organizations

Conduct of 6 workshops on good governance to train the staff of national institutions and civil society organizations, in conjunction with UNDP	7	Workshops were organized for local government officials and civil society organizations on constructive participation in the peace process and on transparency and accountability issues
Monitoring of and reporting on a quarterly basis on the representation and participation of women in all governance structures and processes in Darfur through monthly meetings with national and international stakeholders	No	Periodic monitoring and reporting has yet to be operationalized. However, during the monthly meetings with the State committee and the gender equality committee on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), discussions were held on women's representation in governance institutions In addition, five meetings with stakeholders were convened to finalize research methods and data-gathering strategies in various ministries and departments, as well as to discuss the status of women's representation in the Transitional Authority

Expected accomplishment 3.2: establishment of the rule of law in Darfur, including restructuring of the local police force, an independent judiciary and a corrections system

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Ratification by national and local legislatures of a long-term strategic plan for reform and restructuring of the police, judicial and corrections systems in Darfur	The long-term strategic plan was not drafted or presented to the local and national legislatures for ratification owing to the lack of progress in the negotiations on an all-inclusive peace agreement
3.2.2 Mobile courts begin hearing cases in the three Darfur States	Mobile courts have been established in Sector South (Al Salam, in 2008; Creida and Abularinka, in 2010). Mobile courts could not be established in Sectors North and West owing to the tense security situation. In Sector North, the focus was on the establishment of permanent court structures

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice, through monthly meetings, to the Directors General of the prison service for the three Darfur States on reforming the prison system, including implementation of a strategic plan for capacity-building, vetting of staff and creation of a database of prisoners	Yes	A total of 40 meetings were held with the Directors General in the three States to identify gaps and strategic issues and support requirements related to prison reform; and address staff capacity-building needs; advisory services and mentoring for prison management; the monitoring of support; infrastructural upgrades, vocational skills training and programme development for prisoners, as well as the development of an engagement framework with the United Nations country team and international non-governmental organizations support for prison projects and increased access to prisons

Advice, through monthly meetings, to the directors of prisons in the three Darfur States on the establishment of prisons development committees, which will oversee prison strengthening programmes	Yes	Advice provided through monthly meetings that culminated in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan on 21 February 2010, and the subsequent establishment of the Prison Development Committee on 30 March 2010 A joint plan of action was adopted on 23 June 2010 as part of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding
Monthly meetings with prison authorities in the three Darfur States on prison activities	Yes	71 meetings were held with the Directors of prison institutions in Northern Darfur, 63 in Southern Darfur and 70 in Western Darfur. Discussions focused on: the provision of advisory and mentoring support to prison management; the implementation of programmes, projects and activities under UNAMID and United Nations country team support; training and capacity-building for staff; vocational skills training programmes for prisoners, as well as health care for prisoners
Monthly meetings with non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies and donors on support to prison programmes and activities in Darfur to strengthen areas of collaboration with those partners	Yes	50, 80 and 45 meetings were held in Northern, Western and Southern Darfur, respectively, with international non-governmental organizations, the United Nations country team and State institutions and agencies. Discussions focused on: funding for the improvement of the physical infrastructure of prisons; training and capacity-building and the supplying of office equipment and furniture; and improving general prison conditions and developing vocational skills training for prisoners to kick-start agricultural activities in prisons
2 training programmes in basic prison duties for national prison officers in each Darfur State	Yes	6 training programmes organized in each of the three sectors focusing on basic prison duties as well as on the human rights aspects of prison management
2 quick-impact projects in each Darfur State to address life-threatening conditions in the prisons	No	Construction of an underground water reservoir in Western Darfur (Zalingei prison) The lower-than-planned output was due to the delay in the release of funds
1 workshop on strengthening of the prison system for representatives of local prison authorities in each Darfur State	Yes	4 training workshops were held in Northern and Western Darfur
Weekly meetings with local police leadership to set up and implement technical committees to facilitate the restructuring of the police service in Darfur	Yes	Community safety committee meetings, with the Government of the Sudan and movement police, were conducted in the camps for internally displaced persons by the 56 established security committees Agreement was reached to co-locate two to three Government of the Sudan police officers with UNAMID in each of the three States and at Zalingei

Advice on the restructuring of local police in accordance with accepted international standards through co-location with 45 police commanders	No	Advice was provided through co-location with the family and child protection units in El Geneina and El Fasher and the crime prevention unit in El Fasher Policy and guidelines on co-location were prepared and submitted to the Government of the Sudan police for approval The lower output was due to the prevailing security situation, which did not allow for co-location in the remaining stations
Advice to Darfur legal institutions and legal aid organizations on the provision of legal services through monthly meetings	62	Meetings were held with the Bar Association, the Prosecutions Office, UNDP and other stakeholders in all three Sectors of Darfur on the universal availability of legal aid, the different legal aid modalities and their effectiveness in Darfur, the use of prosecution staff to defend accused persons, legal aid for criminal defendants, legal aid funding and delivery
Advice to judges and prosecutors on legal reform across Darfur through monthly meetings	82	Meetings were held with the Office of the Chief Prosecutor and the chief judges in all sectors on the restoration of judicial services in courts closed due to conflict; the establishment of mobile courts in selected camps for internally displaced persons and other localities and capacity-building for judges in formal and informal courts Advice was also provided with reference to inconsistencies between the community courts law and international human rights standards of fair trial guarantees; and the unacceptability of judges acting simultaneously as prosecutors in the same case
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the upgrading of police detention facilities to basic international standards	No	Consultations with United Nations agencies and other donors progressed, but donors have yet to be identified Assessments of police detention facilities are ongoing and are at various stages of progress
Support the building of capacity and awareness of the Sudanese police and corrections personnel with respect to gender-based violence through: 8 train-the-trainer courses for Sudanese prison staff on gender-based violence; 4 workshops for female police officers on human rights and counselling techniques to deal with sexual and gender-based violence survivors; and 8 workshops on gender mainstreaming for the Sudanese police and corrections services	No	There were no specific training courses for female police officers. However, 27 female police officers from the Government of the Sudan police participated in training on sexual and gender-based violence and human rights

Establishment, together with the Government of the Sudan police and the movements' police liaison officers, of 100 women's desks in community police, staffed with female police officers	No	Six Government of the Sudan police stations were identified in Sector South for the establishment of women's desks; project proposals for the establishment of gender desks have been compiled and presented to various donors with a view to the mobilization of the required financial resources
Training for Government of the Sudan police, including the following courses: 6 in basic human rights and gender; 3 in crime-scene management; 12 in basic computer skills; 24 in criminal investigations; 9 in the detention and treatment of suspects; and 6 in community policing	Yes	Training was provided for a total of 600 Government of the Sudan police (480 male, 120 female), for the following courses: 2 on human rights and gender-based violence; 5 on crime-scene management; 8 on criminal investigation; 4 on the detention and treatment of suspects; and 5 on community policing No basic computer skills training courses were held owing to the lack of computers in Government of the Sudan police stations The lower output was attributable to the fact that during March 2010 the authorities of the Government of the Sudan suspended mandated training courses in order to allow their officers to prepare adequately for the elections A total of 9,651 Government of the Sudan police officers were trained in election security using a budget provided by UNDP
Training for movements' police, including the following courses: 12 in basic human rights and gender; 12 in community policing	8	Human rights, gender-based-violence and child-protection courses for 100 Government of the Sudan police officers (68 male, 32 female)
	7	Community policing courses for 175 movement police officers (161 male, 14 female)
Assessment of the justice sector to determine needs, available resources and shortfalls and generally to facilitate the preparation of a justice strategy for the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary and civil society groups, within the national context for Darfur, for the benefit of the State and civil society rule of law functionaries	No	The assessment was not carried out, as the Operation did not have the required expertise and because of the high rate of staff turnover. However, the recruitment process to hire a consultant to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the justice sector in Darfur was being finalized at the end of the period The assessment of juvenile justice in Sector West was conducted, gaps were identified and programmes are ongoing to address challenges in that area. Accordingly, strategies are currently being drawn up with UNICEF for collaborative intervention Mapping of the informal court/customary/local court system was concluded, while formal justice sector mapping in Western Darfur is ongoing In Sector South, assessment was finalized in Nyala, Edd al Fursan, Kass, Buram and Al Daein

Monitoring of the conduct of trials and preparing legal analysis of relevant rule of law issues with a view to proffering suggestions for reform to the Judiciary	Yes	Monitoring trips were conducted to local courts in all three sectors of Darfur with a view to collecting the necessary information to inform legal reform with respect to cases of rape and murder and juvenile-related trials Legal advice was provided to the appropriate judicial service officials on the conduct of the cases being monitored and the need for legal aid for indigents accused of grave crimes such as murder
Coordination of donor funding for rule of law projects that promote the establishment of an independent judiciary and prosecution system and the role of civil society groups in the three Darfur States in conjunction with UNDP	Yes	Meetings were held with UNDP and UNIFEM to explore potential areas of cooperation for the establishment of a rule-of-law regime in Darfur, the provision of legal aid, training workshops for prosecutors and defence counsel, and the facilitation of bar examinations for lawyers in El Geneina
4 training workshops for prosecutors and the local police on gender justice and the conduct of juvenile cases	2	Training workshops were organized in collaboration with UNDP for prosecutors and the Bar Association on the role of prosecutors in promoting and strengthening the rule of law in Western Darfur, as well as on developing proposals for donors on rule-of-law activities
Advice, through monthly meetings, to the Darfur Compensation Commission on establishing and implementing its rules of procedure	No	Continuous engagement with the Darfur Compensation Commission on areas of cooperation, with specific reference to internally displaced persons, including women. Procedural lapses were discussed, as was the need for compensation assessment in Darfur

Expected accomplishment 3.3: progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.3.1 Adoption by local government of a strategy/framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, in Darfur	Achieved. The local governments in all three States of Darfur adopted (on 28 October 2009 in Western Darfur, 17 June 2010 in Northern Darfur, and 5 July 2010 in Southern Darfur) a framework for the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur, including on transitional justice and women's rights. The Darfur Human Rights Forum was established, as recommended by the Group of Experts on Darfur, to raise human rights concerns and explore ways to address impunity in Darfur; it held its third meeting on 9 February 2010 in El Fasher Sub-forums were established in each Darfur state to set local frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights at the state level. The Western Darfur sub-forum was fully functioning and held six meetings during the reporting period. The sub-forums of Northern and Southern Darfur were established by decree but have yet to convene

	The Western Darfur State Committee on Combating Violence against Women was reconstituted and drafted a workplan
3.3.2 Enactment by state legislatures of laws in compliance with international human rights instruments	Achieved. In Northern Darfur, the State Child Act of 2009 was adopted on 29 December 2009 in compliance with international human rights instruments The Western Darfur State Child Act was reformed, amended and signed in July 2010
3.3.3 Increase in the number of investigations of human rights violations carried out by the Government of the Sudan (2007/08: 50; 2008/09: 75; 2009/10: 100)	45 cases of human rights violations were documented, reported, investigated and closed. In Western Darfur, five cases completed judicial trial The reduction in number as compared to last year was due to a curtailment of investigative missions and restrictions of access due to security reasons

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Darfur through the conduct of 8 monitoring missions per month per regional or subregional office and 6 missions per month per military outpost and follow-up with competent local authorities to address identified issues	170	Field missions conducted in all three States of Darfur to assess the human rights situation and issues of concern, especially in camps for internally displaced persons. The visits established that there were reported cases of human rights violations, including assaults on women collecting firewood; incidents involving the arbitrary arrest and detention of internally displaced persons, and uncontrolled and frequent movements of armed groups Follow-up with local authorities included recommendations to establish regular firewood patrols in camps for internally displaced persons and community policing Human rights officers were not deployed to the military outposts for administrative and security reasons. Many of the planned field missions were cancelled for security reasons, in particular in Western and Southern Darfur
2 reports on the human rights situation in Darfur through OHCHR	2	Reports were drafted: one accountability report and one on political freedoms and liberties. Both reports are still being considered in the context of a consultative process with the parties involved, including the Government of the Sudan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, before their final publication

Visits every 2 months to prisons and detention facilities and follow-up with competent local authorities to address identified issues	34	Visits to Government prisons and detention facilities in all three States Follow-up meetings were held with prison directors and prosecutors, resulting in the release of several people. With support from UNDP, legal aid was provided where required
10 meetings per month with government officials and representatives of movements to discuss the promotion and protection of human rights	171	Meetings were held with representatives of the Government of the Sudan, the police, the national intelligence security services, the judiciary, state officials, representatives of political parties, movements and other stakeholders to discuss the promotion and protection of human rights The higher output was due to meetings held with community leaders and security officials during the respective field visits The issues discussed included the importance of community policing; sexual and gender-based violence; arbitrary arrests and detention; accountability; freedom of movement; and justice
Promotion of government efforts to address impunity through monitoring and reporting of investigations and trials of individuals accused of serious violations of human rights, with the focus on sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	150 human rights violations were recorded in the period from March to June 2010, including incidents involving arbitrary arrest and detention, unlawful killing, ill-treatment, harassment, sexual and gender-based violence (this figure does not include the 45 cases listed under planned indicator of achievement 3.3.3) Follow-up meetings with police and the judicial authorities that focused on the need to address impunity, prosecute cases and expedite those cases under investigation As part of the trial-monitoring process, 32 trials in Northern, Southern and Western Darfur were followed, including the case involving three internally displaced persons accused of having participated in an ambush on a UNAMID military convoy on 23 March 2009 in Nyala in which a UNAMID soldier was killed Specific training was carried out for relevant Government security institutions on serious violations of human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence

Assistance to national and regional stakeholders in the development of a transitional justice strategy, through regular meetings and 4 workshops for prosecutors, judges, advocates, law enforcement officials and civil society	Yes	Assistance to national and regional stakeholders in the development of a transitional justice strategy was provided through six workshops on reparations, as well as on the inclusion of transitional justice issues in the peace agreement agenda and within the agenda of civil society consultations, with a total of 209 participants
12 workshops with civil society organizations, community leaders, youth and women to raise awareness of human rights, in particular the Bill of Rights, the Interim National Constitution, criminal laws and process of filing complaints with police, and advice on undertaking advocacy with government officials and movements in order to secure respect for human rights	13	Workshops on elections and awareness-raising on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; international human rights law; basic human rights concepts, with a special emphasis on combating sexual and gender-based violence, for Arab community leaders; emergency coordination for civil society; fair trials based on international standards; and legal aid for detainees
Advice, through monthly meetings, to state-level gender-based violence committees in Darfur on the implementation of the Government of National Unity plans of action for the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur, and also efforts aimed at prevention of and response to gender-based violence, including institutional development	29	Meetings with the State Committees on Combating Violence against Women in all three States and other stakeholders to improve the responses of the State Committees to incidents of sexual and gender-based violence by enhancing the capacity of the Committees; and to develop proposals for the dissemination of the State Committees' workplans A radio programme was designed with a view to disseminating the work of the Northern Darfur State Committee, and billboards were designed for Southern Darfur to raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence Meetings were also held with state officials to help facilitate the implementation of the national action plan for the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence. Consequently, proposals were developed for strategic planning workshops for State Committee members and for psychosocial support in connection with sexual and gender-based violence 4 workshops were organized with the State Committees
4 awareness-raising workshops for community leaders on combating violence against women	7	Workshops were organized for community leaders on combating violence against women, with a total of 308 participants, that focused on enhancing their knowledge about basic human rights and sexual and gender-based violence; strategies for combating sexual and gender-based violence, including referral pathways; the services available, the importance of seeking medical assistance within 72 hours, and the mechanisms for reporting incidents of sexual and gender-based violence to the Government of the Sudan police and UNAMID

8 workshops in camps for internally displaced persons on human rights-based approaches to the prevention of and responses to sexual and gender-based violence, in collaboration with United Nations agencies	12	Workshops for internally displaced persons on human rights-based approaches to the prevention of and responses to sexual and gender-based violence, including discussions related to discrimination, gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices Trainees received instruction on how to refer cases involving sexual and gender-based violence and how to keep information confidential
3 advanced workshops for Sudanese government police investigation officers and commissioned officers on investigation of cases of violence against women	4	Workshops were conducted on human rights and rape counselling
4 workshops for the Government of the Sudan police officers and prison officials on international human rights standards, the rights of detainees and democratic policing, including referrals	7	Workshops were conducted on basic human rights concepts; international systems of human rights protection, with specific reference to the role of police in protecting human rights; national legal mechanisms regarding the protection and promotion of human rights, including principles of command responsibility, the use of force, and women and law enforcement; the implications of human rights violations committed by the police; and prison management standards
Organization of 3 human rights forums in cooperation with judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison authorities, legal aid organizations and community leaders in Darfur to raise awareness of and address human rights concerns, including women's rights and the rights of detainees	Yes	A meeting of the third Darfur Human Rights Forum was conducted on 9 February 2010 Six meetings of the Western Darfur human rights sub-forum were organized The launching of the sub-forums for Southern and Northern Darfur was delayed because of the national elections in April and the subsequent change of local government
Promotion of human rights at the community/local level, including through the establishment of a human rights network of civil societies in camps for internally displaced persons and other places, and dissemination of materials on human rights (2,000 copies of handbooks/posters) to civil society organizations, government officials and community-level organizations	Yes	One-day workshop to strengthen and help establish a human rights network among communities; 5,000 leaflets on human rights, the protection of women and children from sexual and gender-based violence; the Interim Constitution of the Sudan, including the Bill of Rights (Rights of Women and Children), as well as the mandate of the UNAMID formed police units; 2,000 human rights calendars for 2010 depicting human rights instruments; one human rights club at the Shangil Tobaya camp for internally displaced persons, Northern Darfur; and 40 billboards covering 7 localities in Southern Darfur

Component 4: humanitarian liaison, recovery and development

50. Humanitarian liaison, recovery and development activities in the Sudan were coordinated on behalf of the United Nations by the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Khartoum, who also served as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator of UNMIS. UNAMID activities with the United Nations country team and the High-level Committee were conducted through the Operation's Humanitarian Liaison Office, which has offices in the three Darfur states. UNAMID maintained coordination with the humanitarian community on humanitarian issues, including the provision of humanitarian assistance, the protection of civilians and the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons and HIV/AIDS. In particular, UNAMID completed the preparation of early-recovery pilot projects aimed at creating a safe and secure environment for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of civilians for implementation in conjunction with the United Nations country team and other partners. Six consultation meetings with representatives of civil society, local institutions, quick-impact project implementing partners, and women leaders in all sectors were held to discuss the most pressing needs of returnees. Opportunities to engage in early recovery efforts, income-generating projects and an assessment of early economic recovery projects to increase the participation of women were discussed in particular. The component maintained a close liaison with the area country team through the weekly area humanitarian country team meetings, led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in all three Darfur states, and with the country team and non-governmental organizations through participation in weekly meetings held in Khartoum. UNAMID held 15 meetings with representatives of armed movements to discuss and resolve issues related to humanitarian access and the protection of civilians. Assistance was provided with respect to the establishment of the Darfur joint verification committee and the subcommittees for security, programme and procedures; and for the establishment of the joint state service committees in December 2009 as a mechanism for promoting integrated security planning in the three states of Darfur.

51. The Government of the Sudan criminalized child trafficking in its new Federal Child Act of February 2010. In collaboration with the United Nations country team and UNICEF in particular, UNAMID conducted 16 field missions across Darfur and participated in inter-agency missions to conflict-affected locations in Northern Darfur to monitor violations against children following reports of fighting between the Government and movement forces. The Operation conducted four prison assessments in Northern Darfur to follow up on cases of children imprisoned with their convicted mothers. Several advocacy meetings were conducted in Northern Darfur with tribal leaders of camps for internally displaced persons on violations committed against children. The Operation also participated in the training of 127 police prison officers from Northern Darfur on juvenile justice and children in conflict with the law, and, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNMIS, held consultations with officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces to discuss a commitment to the action plan to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: improved humanitarian situation and progress towards economic recovery and poverty reduction in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Adoption by the Government of the Sudan of a new Child Act criminalizing child trafficking	Achieved. The Government of the Sudan criminalized child trafficking in its new Federal Child Act of February 2010
4.1.2 Increase in the percentage of participation of Darfurians in economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes (2007/08: 0 per cent; 2008/09: 10 per cent, 270,000 participants; 2009/10: 20 per cent, 810,000)	Economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes did not start, since the prevailing humanitarian crisis did not permit the movement into the economic recovery phase
4.1.3 Increase in the percentage of participation of women of Darfur in economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes (2007/08: 0 per cent; 2008/09: 5 per cent of the total Darfurian population, 135,000 female participants; 2009/10: 15 per cent, 405,000 female participants)	Economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes did not start, since the prevailing humanitarian crisis did not permit movement into the economic recovery phase
4.1.4 Budget of the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission is passed	The 2009/10 $700 million budget of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority was passed. Of that amount, only $42 million was transferred to the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Liaison with the United Nations country team and NGOs, including on common humanitarian action plans, through daily liaison with the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Sudan, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the humanitarian community	Yes	Liaised through weekly area humanitarian country team meetings, led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in all sectors, and weekly meetings with the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations in Khartoum. Provided update on UNAMID activities to ensure the mutual exchange of information about ongoing humanitarian, military and police deployment, as well as child-protection issues
Advice to monthly meetings in Khartoum of the High-level Committee on Humanitarian Affairs to ensure implementation of decisions taken	Yes	Provided advice on issues related to humanitarian assistance, the protection of civilians, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of children. Assisted in providing the framework for the establishment of the Darfur joint verification committee and subcommittees for security, programme and procedures in the three sectors (El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina)

Advice to local authorities/agencies on economic recovery and poverty reduction activities in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP	Yes	Advice was provided in support of the design of one pilot project for Sector North (Tawilla) aimed at creating a safe and secure environment for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of those civilians who were displaced from the town after May 2008 Provided support in connection with the establishment of the joint state security committees in December 2009 to assist in improving security in the three states
Daily liaison and coordination on the implementation of the civil-military framework with the humanitarian community in Darfur, signed by UNAMID, UNMIS and the RC/HC	Yes	Coordinated, on a daily basis, the provision of military escorts for humanitarian agencies; organized and coordinated weekly meetings with civil military coordination officers to discuss patrols
10 memorandums of understanding with humanitarian actors to strengthen humanitarian crisis response mechanism in Darfur	4	Memorandums of understanding were signed Memorandums of understanding on medical facilities were not signed with humanitarian non-governmental organizations, and negotiations on the use of medical facilities are still ongoing
In collaboration with the United Nations country team, and UNICEF in particular, monitoring and reporting on the child protection situation in Darfur, including the identification of child protection gaps and violations, and follow-up with national and local authorities, including the parties to the conflict, to address child protection issues in accordance with Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)	18	Field missions were undertaken Darfur-wide to monitor violations against children and to follow up on cases of children imprisoned with their convicted mothers Identified violations against children include rape and other grave sexual violations, gunshot incidents resulting in injuries and death and incidents involving unexploded ordnance
In collaboration with the United Nations country team, and UNICEF in particular, conduct of field investigations and assessments of serious abuses against children, including cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, the abduction and/or trafficking of children, the association of children with armed forces and groups, and other violations of children's rights	16	Field missions were undertaken Darfur-wide in collaboration with UNICEF and the United Nations country team
In partnership with the United Nations country team, and UNICEF in particular, advocacy for accountability, preventive and remedial action by the local authorities regarding violations of children's rights and advise national and local authorities on legislation ensuring protection of children's rights	Yes	12 advocacy meetings were conducted in Northern Darfur on accountability and on the preventive and remedial action to be taken by local leaders to reduce the number of violations of children's rights Participated in the training of 127 police prison officers from Northern Darfur on juvenile justice and children in conflict with the law

Advice to the parties to the conflict to take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, and implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)	Yes	Meetings were held with armed movements aimed at persuading the movements disengage from recruiting civilian combatants and at putting measures in place to improve access for UNAMID personnel and humanitarian workers
6 two-day workshops, in consultation with UNICEF, each with an average of 40 commanders of the Government of the Sudan and the movements, on the responsibility to protect children from recruitment into armed forces and from other violations, such as sexual abuse and exploitation and abductions	No	In lieu of the workshops, one consultation held as part of the dialogue with armed groups and the Sudanese Armed Forces to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, as requested by the Security Council in its resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)
Delivery of mine-risk education to internally displaced persons prior to their return/repatriation to areas of origin	Yes	Mine-risk education sessions were conducted in coordination with UNICEF in 16 camps for internally displaced persons as part of regular mine-risk education
In close collaboration with the Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, advice to the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission, in collaboration with the relevant authorities, in the issuance to displaced persons of documents necessary for the exercise of their legal rights, taking into account the rights of women, girls and widows	No	Advice was not provided, as the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission was discontinued and replaced by the joint verification mechanism, which was established in December 2009 and is not yet fully functional

Component 5: support

52. As detailed in the frameworks below, during the reporting period an average of 15,880 military personnel, 4,431 police personnel and 4,019 civilian staff, including 5 corrections officers, were provided with the necessary logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the Operation's mandate. The Operation continues to face difficulties in attaining the planned deployment levels, owing to the harsh living conditions and the unpredictable security situation in Darfur.

53. The Operation was able to complete the infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings to meet the required minimum operating security standards. Furthermore, UNAMID staff provided passenger handling as well as landing and ground handling services in El Fasher (Sector North), Nyala (Sector South), El Geneina (Sector West) and Zalingei (Sector West).

54. During the reporting period, UNAMID responded to threats posed by unexploded ordnance by conducting emergency assessments, destroying unexploded-ordnance devices and surveying kilometres of roads for possible contamination by such ordnance. The recent resurgence of military confrontation has led to the recontamination of previously cleared areas, which will therefore need to be reassessed.

55. UNAMID continued its activities aimed at mitigating the stresses that its deployment and operations have placed on the fragile environment of Darfur. Fifteen of 80 potential drilling sites in and around its team sites have been developed, and the water extracted is being shared with the local communities.

56. The multi-year construction projects of the Operation were delayed owing to the harsh conditions and poor infrastructure in Darfur, the long land transport and supply lines from Port Sudan (2,250 kilometres), the long customs-clearance processes and the security constraints that have delayed the mobilization of contractors to the sites, as well as the difficulties encountered in identifying land and obtaining governmental permits.

57. Restrictions on movement continue to hamper the Operation's activities throughout Darfur. UNAMID also continued to experience the adverse operational effects of shortfalls in aviation capability, in particular with regard to five military medium-utility helicopters.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.1.1 100 per cent completion of infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards	Achieved. Infrastructure alterations and renovations to meet the required minimum operating security standards were completed for all buildings, including guest houses, storage facilities and the offices in Khartoum, El Obeid, Port Sudan and Addis Ababa
5.1.2 Increase in the number of locations in Darfur for which UNAMID provides its own aircraft handling services (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 4)	Achieved. Aircraft handling services were provided by UNAMID staff in 4 locations (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei)
5.1.3 Reduction in extraction of groundwater by increasing generation of water through wastewater management (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 40 per cent of required water generated through wastewater management)	20 per cent of required water was recycled from the 15 wastewater treatment plants that have been installed mission-wide The lower-than-planned generation of water through wastewater management was due to the lack of the materials necessary to construct the platform required for the installation of wastewater plants. The situation was further compounded by the volatile security situation, which restricted movement of the plant equipment (excavator and forklifts) to team sites
5.1.4 Reduction in the number of major car accidents (2008/09: 238; 2009/10: 119)	There were 151 major car accidents, a 37 per cent decrease compared with the 2008/09 period The higher-than-planned-for number of major accidents resulted from the poor road conditions in Darfur
5.1.5 Reduction in the vehicle off-road percentage (2008/09: 40; 2009/10: 15)	16 per cent of vehicles off-road The higher-than-planned-for number of vehicles off-road stemmed from delays in the receipt of the spare parts required to carry out the necessary repair and maintenance work

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Implementation of the third year of a three-year construction plan for the conversion of United Nations-provided accommodation from prefabricated to permanent structures at sector headquarters locations	No	The construction of permanent mission subsistence allowance accommodations had been scheduled for completion in 2009/10 under the multi-year construction plan, in accordance with the requirements of the short- and medium-term plans The short- and medium-term plans have slipped beyond their expected completion dates, severely hindered by delays in the awarding of contracts and delays in the movement of materials and core equipment at construction sites 68 per cent of the construction plan of permanent mission subsistence allowance accommodations was completed in four supercamp locations (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei) during the reporting period. The remaining work, which involves mainly the installation of windows and doors and electrical, plumbing and finishing work, will be completed in the 2010/11 period
Replacement of commercial service provisions with in-house capacity for aircraft handling requirements in 4 airports as part of an ongoing review of the Operation's aircraft handling requirements and long-term strategy, where this is more economical	Yes	Ground and aircraft handling services were provided by in-house capability at 4 airports
Implementation of wastewater management strategies, including recycling of treated sewage effluent and its use for non-potable water uses, such as flushing of toilets, floor cleaning and firefighting	Yes	Recycled wastewater reticulation systems were designed in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei; ablutions units were modified to recycle treated sewage for the flushing of toilets, floor-cleaning and firefighting
Enforcement of the strict driver programme, together with stringent monitoring of speeding, through the full implementation of the CarLog system	No	The process of installing a CarLog kit on mission vehicles is still ongoing at the sector level
Implementation of preventive maintenance strategy for vehicles, water purification equipment and septic tanks to minimize the need for repairs and spare parts	Yes	15 maintenance checks and services were carried out on 15 plants and pumps as part of a preventive maintenance strategy aimed at minimizing the need for repairs and the requirement for spare parts 92 checks were conducted on the 48 existing water-treatment plants to ascertain the operational status of major parts/components, and the necessary servicing was carried out so as to prevent the breakdown of plants and essential parts

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation services to support an average strength of 18,813 military personnel, including 240 military observers, 410 staff and liaison officers, 14,980 infantry personnel and 3,183 logistics personnel	15,880	Average strength of military personnel, including 198 military observers, 413 staff and liaison officers, 11,942 infantry personnel and 3,327 logistics personnel The lower average strength stemmed from the delayed deployment of military personnel
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation services to support fully deployed strength of 5,824 police personnel, including 3,386 United Nations police personnel and 2,438 formed police personnel	4,431	Average strength of police personnel, including 2,723 United Nations police personnel and 1,708 formed police personnel The lower average strength stemmed from the delayed deployment of police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	The quarterly verification, inspection and monitoring of contingent-owned equipment was conducted for operational readiness, in addition to frequent spot checks to ascertain the operational readiness of troops and police personnel
Storage and supply of daily rations and water for an average of 18,163 military personnel and 2,438 formed police personnel	No	Storage and supply of daily rations and water for: 15,269 average strength of military personnel, and 1,708 average strength of formed police personnel The lower output was attributed primarily to the delayed deployment of military and formed police personnel into the Operation
Recruitment and other administrative support for 5,546 civilian staff, comprising 1,548 international staff, 3,437 national staff and 561 United Nations Volunteers, including 24 international staff and 14 national staff positions funded under general temporary assistance	4,014	Average civilian staff supported; that number comprises 1,108 international staff, 2,506 national staff and 400 United Nations Volunteers, including 20 international staff and 6 national staff positions funded under general temporary assistance
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring as well as recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Established a helpline for UNAMID personnel and the public to seek advice and report on misconduct; provided, on the Intranet site, information and relevant reference documents on disciplinary matters; provided, in camps for internally displaced persons, information about United Nations policies on sexual exploitation and abuse, and misconduct; held a total of 75 training sessions and workshops for 4,116 participants; addressed 435 complaints related to misconduct and 1 allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 1 mission headquarters, 3 sector headquarters, 1 sub-office, 2 logistics bases (El Obeid and Nyala) and 1 customs clearance facility (Port Sudan)	Yes	Maintenance and repair of 1 mission headquarters, 3 sector headquarters, 1 sub-office, 2 logistics bases and 1 customs clearance facility, as well as guest houses, transit camps, access roads, a Level II hospital in Nyala and interim offices at Khartoum international airport
Operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants, water distribution systems, boreholes and sewerage networks, and provision of solid waste collection and disposal services in 40 sites	No	Operation and maintenance of 15 wastewater treatment plants, 15 water-distribution systems and 33 boreholes; and collection of 5,500 m^3 per week of wastewater and disposal of 800 tons, on a weekly basis, of solid wastes at 40 sites
		40 hydrogeological surveys conducted and 80 potential drilling sites identified
		The lower-than-planned output was attributable to the delay in construction of team sites and to restrictions on movement of plant equipment (excavator and forklifts) to team sites owing to the volatile security situation
Operation and maintenance of 84 water-purification plants (United Nations and troop-contributing countries) within the mission area	75	Water-treatment plants were operated and maintained (United Nations and troop-contributing countries)
		The reduced output was attributable to the lack of outsourcing of drilling capacity in Darfur and the Sudan, the failure of the contractor to drill for security reasons, and the lack of capacity on the part of the Operation to supplement outsourced capacity as had been anticipated
Operation and maintenance of 1,852 United Nations-owned generators	1,572	United Nations-owned generators operated and maintained, including 980 in stock
		The lower number of generators in operation stemmed from the late delivery of 280 generators
Storage and supply of 17.5 million litres of diesel, as well as oil and lubricants for generators	23.6 million	Litres of diesel, as well as oil and lubricants for generators, stored and supplied
		The higher consumption of diesel and lubricants resulted from reliance on generators for electrical-power generation and the use of higher-capacity generators
Maintenance and repair of 3 airfield facilities and 34 helicopter landing sites in 34 locations	3	Airfield facilities were maintained in El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina
	24	Helicopter landing sites maintained in 24 locations across Darfur
		The lower output was attributable to difficulties in identifying land, a long procurement lead time and the lack of availability of suitable contractors

Rehabilitation and maintenance of 3 air terminals, ramp facilities and parking areas (El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina) to permit safe operations	No	The Operation rehabilitated 12 helipads in 12 locations in Darfur. The rehabilitation work on the Nyala air terminal was completed, and rehabilitation work on the air terminal in El Fasher is still in progress. The Operation is currently awaiting approval from the Sudanese Civil Aviation Authority for construction of a new airport terminal in El Geneina The lower output was attributable to difficulties in identifying land, a long procurement lead time and the lack of availability of suitable contractors
Construction of United Nations air terminals at the 3 main airports, including taxiways and parking aprons	No	The Operation made slow progress in the construction of taxiways and airstrips owing to a long procurement lead time, difficulties in identifying land, and the lack of availability of suitable contractors
Maintenance and renovation of 37 storage facilities for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and air transportation, in 37 locations	26	Storage facilities for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and air transportation maintained and renovated in 26 locations The lower number of storage facilities maintained and renovated was attributable to delays in the acquisition of land for the fuel storage and dispensing facilities, the change in the force operations plan, and the slower-than-anticipated deployment of troops and police personnel
General mine action assessment of 810 villages in Northern, Southern and Western Darfur	262	Villages, including 88 in Northern Darfur, 41 in Southern Darfur and 133 in Western Darfur, were assessed The lower output was due to the volatile security situation
Emergency unexploded ordnance assessment of 243 km^2	550	Km^2 were assessed The higher number of square kilometres assessed stemmed from recontamination due to the ongoing conflict
Route survey along 3,600 km of possible alternative supply roads and routes	6,145	Km were surveyed The higher number of kilometres surveyed stemmed from recontamination due to the ongoing conflict
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 3,522 United Nations-owned vehicles and 53 items of workshop equipment, through 36 workshops in 35 locations	No	The operation and maintenance of 3,181 United Nations-owned vehicles and 90 items of workshop equipment, including 26 additional items transferred from other missions, through 36 workshops in 35 locations The lower number resulted from the delayed delivery of vehicles

Supply of 9.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for vehicles	8.7 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants supplied The lower consumption of diesel, oil and lubricants resulted from the delayed deployment of the Operation's vehicle fleet, as well as the volatile security situation and poor road conditions, which limited access to certain areas
Operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week, to transport United Nations personnel from their accommodation to place of work	Yes	The operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week, to provide 492,000 trips for United Nations personnel from their accommodation to their place of work
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 14 fixed-wing and 38 rotary-wing aircraft, including 9 military-type aircraft, in 4 locations	No	11 fixed-wing aircraft operated and maintained, including 3 fixed-wing aircraft shared with UNMIS, and 33 rotary-wing aircraft, including 5 military-type aircraft, in 6 locations (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei, Khartoum and El Obeid) The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of military air assets, including attack and utility helicopters
Supply of 43.0 million litres of aviation fuel, as well as oil and lubricants, for air operations	38.3 million	Litres of aviation fuel, as well as oil and lubricants, for air operations The reduced requirement for aviation fuel resulted from the delayed deployment of the Operation's air assets, restrictions on flight movement and the lower number of flights due to civil works carried out at Khartoum international airport
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network, consisting of 4 Earth station hubs, to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Earth station hub supported and maintained The lower output was attributable to delays in the construction of two Earth stations and the obtention of an import licence for a third additional Earth station
Support and maintenance of 48 VSAT systems, 173 telephone exchanges and 100 microwave links	Yes	Support and maintenance of 70 VSAT systems, 177 telephone exchanges and 114 microwave links 39 VSAT systems were in operation, and 31 were in stock pending installation 76 telephone exchanges were in operation, and 101 were in stock pending installation, including 4 for replacements 46 microwave links were in operation, and 68 were in stock pending installation

Support and maintenance of 2,467 high frequency and 17,951 VHF repeaters and transmitters	Yes	Support and maintenance of repeaters and transmitters: 3,041 high-frequency, including 242 transferred from other missions, and 18,238 VHF, including 584 transferred from other missions
Support and maintenance of 4 FM radio broadcast stations in radio production facilities	No	Licences for FM radio stations were not issued
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 317 servers, 5,991 desktop computers, 2,128 laptop computers, 1,879 printers and 520 digital senders in 123 locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 439 servers, including 176 received from other missions; 7,281 desktop computers, including 1,034 received from other missions; 2,669 laptop computers, including 98 received from other missions, and 300 small notebooks computers; 1,130 printers; and 563 digital senders in 123 locations
Support and maintenance of 100 local area networks and wide area networks for 70 users in 40 camps and 83 community policing centre locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 120 local-area networks and wide-area networks for 5,000 users in 34 camps and 74 community policing centre locations
Development of a Geographic Information System to provide approximately 7,200 administrative, planning and thematic maps in support of policy decisions, situational awareness and operations	7,550	Administrative, planning and thematic maps provided Training was also provided to 1,400 military personnel and civilian staff on map reading in addition to support and maintenance provided on the maintenance of Google/United Nations Earth
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 5 United Nations-owned level-I clinics and 1 United Nations-owned level-II hospital in El Fasher	5	United Nations-owned level-I clinics and 1 United Nations-owned level-II hospital in El Fasher operated and maintained
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to 6 level-IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi, 3 in Egypt and 1 in Dubai)	Yes	Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements maintained for all United Nations locations, including to 6 level-IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi, 3 in Egypt and 1 in Dubai)
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	3	HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing centres operated and maintained in Northern, Southern and Western Darfur, where 336 mission personnel received services
Provision of an HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	8,164 mission personnel attended HIV/AIDS awareness-training sessions; 75 peer educators and 42 HIV/AIDS counsellors served as trainers

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, throughout the mission area	Yes	All facilities were provided with security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week
24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close-protection services provided on a 24-hour basis
Residential security guidance to minimum operating residential security standards and provision of on-site assessments in support of the fully deployed strength of 240 military observers, 410 military staff officers, 3,772 United Nations police personnel, 1,548 international staff and 557 international United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Provided residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards. In addition, conducted residential security surveys of the residences of deployed military observers and liaison officers, military staff officers, United Nations police personnel, international staff and international United Nations Volunteers
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff as well as basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and fire wardens in the mission	Yes	Orientation training, including fire-safety awareness, was provided to new staff A briefing was conducted on fire and safety measures and arrangements
Conduct of annual fire safety assessments and inspections at all United Nations premises to ensure compliance with fire safety standards as well as quarterly reviews on the implementation of fire safety recommendations	Yes	UNAMID conducted a walk-through survey of all facilities and undertook fire-safety assessments following the establishment of the Fire Safety Unit in January 2009 The Operation assesses fire risk on a monthly basis and reviews fire-safety plan every six months
Preparation of monthly investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft/loss of or damage to UNAMID property, burglaries, incidents related to arrest/detention of staff members, incidents of death or injury and cases of misconduct by United Nations personnel	Yes	Prepared investigation reports involving all accidents and incidents. Investigated cases involving United Nations staff and assets
Safety briefings on land mines/unexploded ordnance provided to all members of UNAMID prior to field deployment	Yes	Provided mine-awareness and unexploded-ordnance training for new staff members during a security orientation briefing

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	11 731.7	11 373.2	358.5	3.1
Military contingents	511 188.1	443 487.6	67 700.5	13.2
United Nations police	146 178.1	150 889.6	(4 711.5)	(3.2)
Formed police units	70 336.6	49 797.6	20 539.0	29.2
Subtotal	**739 434.5**	**655 548.0**	**83 886.5**	**11.3**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	161 616.1	189 354.2	(27 738.1)	(17.2)
National staff	56 131.7	51 876.1	4 255.6	7.6
United Nations Volunteers	19 568.4	19 376.3	192.1	1.0
General temporary assistance	4 299.3	4 679.0	(379.7)	(8.8)
Subtotal	**241 615.5**	**265 285.6**	**(23 670.1)**	**(9.8)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	243.8	270.5	(26.7)	(11.0)
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	480.2	729.9	(249.7)	(52.0)
Official travel	4 563.2	9 927.9	(5 364.7)	(117.6)
Facilities and infrastructure	241 268.6	214 881.7	26 386.9	10.9
Ground transportation	31 425.7	36 298.6	(4 872.9)	(15.5)
Air transportation	207 415.2	200 982.3	6 432.9	3.1
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	58 473.2	55 372.4	3 100.8	5.3
Information technology	25 077.1	26 190.8	(1 113.7)	(4.4)
Medical	21 407.6	21 041.6	366.0	1.7
Special equipment	3 786.0	6 829.8	(3 043.8)	(80.4)
Other supplies, services and equipment	19 751.6	50 499.7	(30 748.1)	(155.7)
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	3 996.5	3.5	0.1
Subtotal	**617 892.2**	**627 021.7**	**(9 129.5)**	**(1.5)**
Gross requirements	**1 598 942.2**	**1 547 855.3**	**51 086.9**	**3.2**
Staff assessment income	25 060.3	27 284.0	(2 223.7)	(8.9)
Net requirements	**1 573 881.9**	**1 520 571.3**	**53 310.6**	**3.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**1 598 942.2**	**1 547 855.3**	**51 086.9**	**3.2**

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

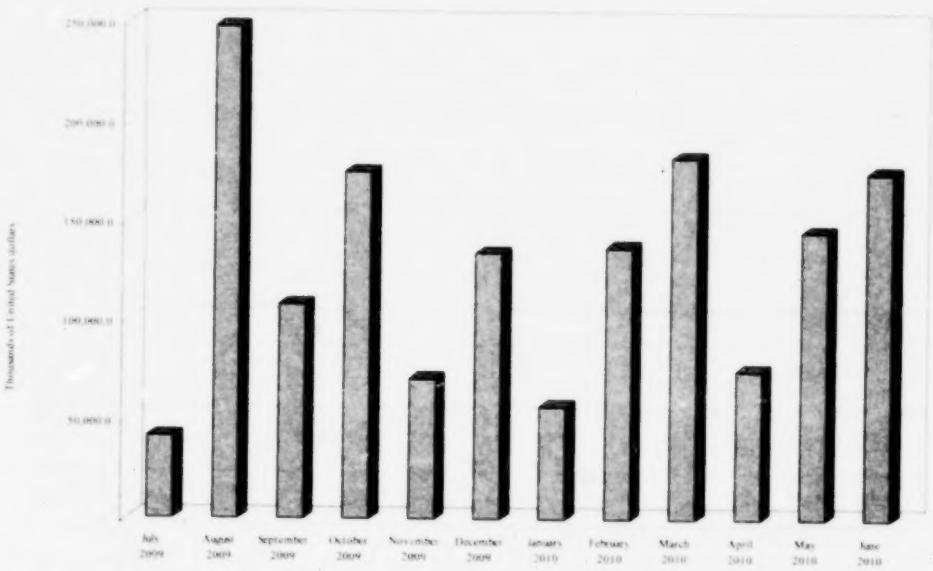
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	*Appropriation*		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	739 434.5	(65 672.8)	673 761.7
II. Civilian personnel	241 615.5	28 798.4	270 413.9
III. Operational costs	617 892.2	36 874.4	654 766.6
Total	**1 598 942.2**	—	**1 598 942.2**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**4.1**

58. The redeployment of funds from military and police personnel was carried out to address: (a) the significant international staff resource requirements resulting from the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate and the higher-than-estimated net base salary; and (b) the unbudgeted services of a third-party logistics provider to clear the backlog of United Nations-owned equipment at Port Sudan.

59. Reduced requirements with respect to military and police personnel were attributable to lower actual expenditures for the purchase of ration packs.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



60. Higher expenditures in August 2009 reflect the recording in the Operation's accounts of obligations for rations and the rental and operation of its aircraft fleet. Higher expenditures in October 2009, March 2010 and May 2010 are attributable to reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing Governments for standard costs, contingent-owned major equipment, and transportation of contingent-owned

equipment. The substantial increase in expenditure in June 2010 reflects actual disbursements and obligations approved in the Operation's accounts for the acquisition of equipment to carry on the Operation's engineering infrastructures throughout Darfur.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	13 046.9
Other/miscellaneous income	6 282.9
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	105 557.4
Total	**124 887.2**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	80 299.1
Formed police units	14 240.1
Subtotal	**94 539.2**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	30 938.5
Communications	13 355.1
Medical	16 963.9
Special equipment	6 829.8
Subtotal	**68 087.3**
Total	**162 626.5**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	1 January 2008	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 January 2008	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	1 January 2008	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-3.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	965.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**965.1**

[a] Value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$358.5	3.1%

61. The unutilized balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing to the slower-than-anticipated deployment of military observers (an average vacancy rate of 17.4 per cent, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent) and the higher number of military observers arriving from neighbouring countries; as well as reduced requirements for the purchase of reserve ration packs resulting from the utilization of existing stocks.

62. The unspent balance was offset in part by additional requirements for the payment of the full amount of mission subsistence allowance to all deployed military observers (an average of 198 military observers, compared with the lower number of 86 military observers used in the cost estimates), as no accommodation was provided during the 2009/10 period owing to delays in the construction programme.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$67 700.5	13.2%

63. The unspent balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for rations due to: (a) a decrease in the ceiling man rate for fresh rations from the budgeted cost of $18 per person-day to the actual cost of $10.83 per person-day based on the prevailing contract terms; (b) lower actual warehousing, refrigeration and transportation costs of $27,405,600 compared with the budgeted cost of $41,519,000; and (c) the substitution of 2 days of fresh rations with reserve ration packs over each 28-day consumption period. In addition, the reduction was also attributable to the lower actual requirements for the reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments for providing equipment owing to the delayed deployment of contingent-owned equipment for five infantry battalions and three companies; and to the lower-than-planned travel costs, with a higher proportion of troops arriving from neighbouring countries.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

64. The unutilized balance was offset in part by additional requirements with respect to: (a) the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the deployment of contingent-owned equipment that had been assumed to be in-theatre before the beginning of the reporting period, and higher-than-planned costs of intra-theatre movement due to security reasons and lack of infrastructure; (b) the payment of mission subsistence allowance at the full amount for an average of the 413 staff and liaison officers, compared with the lower number of 134 staff and liaison officers used in the cost estimates, owing to the delays in the construction programme for United Nations-provided accommodation; and (c) standard troop cost reimbursements, owing to the higher average deployment of 15,269 military contingent personnel (exclusive of staff and liaison officers), compared with the budgeted deployment of 14,894 military contingent personnel (exclusive of staff and liaison officers).

	Variance	
United Nations police	($4 711.5)	(3.2%)

65. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to the payment of the full amount of the mission subsistence allowance for an average of 2,723 police officers compared with the lower number of 1,083 police officers used in the cost estimates, as no accommodation was provided during the 2009/10 period owing to delays in the construction programme.

66. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) the lower-than-planned travel costs for the deployment of United Nations police personnel, by chartered flight compared to planned deployment by commercial carrier, with a higher proportion of police personnel arriving from neighbouring countries and with a less-than-projected actual personnel effect; (b) and reduced requirements for the purchase of reserve ration packs owing to the utilization of existing stocks.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$20 539.0	29.2%

67. The unspent balance resulted primarily from lower actual requirements for the reimbursement of formed police unit-contributing Governments for the use of major equipment owing to the delayed deployment of formed-police-owned equipment; and rations owing to a decrease in the ceiling man rate for fresh rations, lower actual warehousing, refrigeration and transportation costs, and the substitution of 2 days of fresh rations with reserve ration packs over each 28-day consumption period.

68. The unutilized balance was offset in part by increased requirements for the unplanned deployment of formed-police-owned equipment, which was assumed to be in-theatre before the beginning of the reporting period, and higher-than-planned costs for travel on emplacement, and rotation and repatriation for formed police units from distant countries.

	Variance	
International staff	($27 738.1)	(17.2%)

69. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to the faster-than-anticipated recruitment of international civilian personnel. While the approved

budgetary resources were based on a vacancy rate of 35.0 per cent, the actual vacancy rate for the reporting period averaged 28.6 per cent. In addition, the variance was attributable to higher requirements for international staff salaries and related costs than originally estimated in the 2009/10 budget, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/250 on human resources management.

	Variance	
National staff	$4 255.6	7.6%

70. The unspent balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements with respect to hazardous duty station allowance paid to staff, owing to the higher-than-planned number of national staff taking their leave entitlements; the higher-than-anticipated vacancy rates for National Officers (a budgeted vacancy rate of 30 per cent compared with the actual average of 43.5 per cent) and national General Service staff (a budgeted vacancy rate of 20 per cent compared with the actual average of 26.2 per cent); and the lower exchange rate of local currency against the dollar during the period.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$192.1	1.0%

71. The unspent balance was attributable primarily to delays in the deployment of United Nations Volunteers. While the approved budgetary resources were based on a vacancy rate of 25 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers, the actual vacancy rate for the reporting period averaged 28.5 per cent. In addition, whereas the cost estimates assumed no vacancies for national United Nations Volunteers, the actual vacancy rate for the reporting period averaged 41.7 per cent.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($379.7)	(8.8%)

72. The overall additional requirements were attributable primarily to the recording of expenditures related to the discontinued 54 temporary positions (28 international staff and 26 national staff), which were replaced by posts in the Humanitarian Liaison Office, against the national staff budget line items, and against the common staff costs budget line item for international staff.

73. The above increased requirements were offset in part by reduced actual requirements for international staff salaries, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/250 on human resources management and the higher-than-planned number of international staff away from the mission area who were not paid a hazardous duty station allowance.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	($26.7)	(11.0%)

74. The variance under this heading was attributable to additional requirements for mission subsistence allowance owing to the faster-than-planned deployment of Correction Officers, with an actual vacancy rate for the reporting period averaging 19.4 per cent compared with the 25 per cent budgeted for the period; and owing to

the payment of the full amount of mission subsistence allowance to the five deployed correction officers, compared with the lower number of two correction officers used in the cost estimates, as no accommodation was provided during the 2009/10 period because of delays in the construction programme.

	Variance	
Consultants	($249.7)	(52.0%)

75. The additional requirements resulted primarily from unbudgeted consultancies aimed at: (a) developing a partnership and resource-mobilization strategy for a railway project as an alternative to the use of third-party logistics providers; (b) conceptualizing, planning and implementing the overall workplan of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation, with special emphasis on issues related to land, natural resources, security, reconciliation, democracy, rehabilitation and the participation of tribal chiefs in the peace process; (c) implementing the travel management contract; (d) designing information materials; (e) and assisting the UNAMID hostage crisis committee to ensure the secure and unconditional release of hostages.

76. The increased requirements resulted also from the engagement of consultants to carry out supplementary training activities mainly on fuel operations management, administration and technical management of the Operation website, competency-based selection and interviewing skills, as well supervisory and communication skills.

	Variance	
Official travel	($5 364.7)	(117.6%)

77. The additional requirements were attributable to the higher-than-estimated costs of non-training-related travel undertaken within and outside the mission area. The increased requirements for official travel within the mission area relate to the increased logistical, administrative and substantive support provided to team sites in connection with the inspection of ammunition/explosives, the convoy of United Nations-owned equipment, customs clearance of equipment, the investigation of cases, and the installation and maintenance of engineering equipment. Additional requirements for official travel outside of the mission area related to: (a) the mediation for an inclusive and comprehensive settlement to the conflict in Darfur, in particular support for the Joint Mediation Support Team during the peace talks and the related political consultations for the Doha peace process, as well as meeting with various regional and international partners of the Darfur peace process; (b) predeployment visits; (c) procurement planning and contract management; and (d) other related administrative functions, including the escort of the remains of military and police personnel as well as personnel requiring medical treatment outside the mission area.

78. The increased requirements with respect to non-training-related travel were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to training-related travel owing to the use of Entebbe as regional training hub, the use of in-house resources to deliver training courses, and the organization of in-mission training by inviting trainers to accommodate larger audiences at a reduced cost.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$26 386.9	10.9%

79. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for: (a) construction services owing to the cancellation of the contract awarded for the construction of 24 helipads, 19 camps and 7 community policing centres, as the contractor could not mobilize the required resources and logistical arrangements owing to the remoteness of building sites, the volatile security situation and the poor infrastructure; and (b) self-sustainment reimbursements to contributing Governments, owing to the slower-than-anticipated deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

80. The reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for the unplanned acquisition of equipment for the Operation's engineering infrastructures throughout Darfur, which included: (a) 173 modular prefabricated buildings for the upgrading of office and living accommodations to United Nations standards, and to the construction of storage facilities to improve warehouse management efficiency; (b) office furniture for the supercamps and at the team sites spread across the mission area; (c) water bladders and wastewater treatment plants to enhance the existing water-storage capacity within the mission area; (d) 80 generators for three centralized power houses in El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina, and for private accommodations in areas with very low or no power supply, as recommended by the Department of Safety and Security; and (e) accommodation equipment for facilities in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei and team sites, owing to the harsh climatic environment. Additional requirements were also incurred in connection with the reimbursement of security service costs and the acquisition of additional field supplies to comply with minimum operating residential security standards.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($4 872.9)	(15.5%)

81. The additional requirements resulted from the unforeseen acquisition of: (a) 78 light and medium buses for security reasons as a mitigating measure against the carjacking of four-wheel-drive vehicles and to accommodate larger numbers of passengers; (b) three drilling rigs and compressors to enhance in-house capacity with respect to additional water resources and to reduce dependence on expensive external contractors; (c) 10 garbage trucks in support of water and environment-related activities; (d) CarLog equipment to allow for the adequate control and monitoring of the vehicle fleet; and (e) licence-plate-embossing equipment compatible with mission plate size and acronym.

82. The increased requirements were offset in part by the reduction in fuel consumption, which was due to (a) the delayed deployment of contingent-owned equipment; and (b) the volatile security situation, which prevented the mission from accessing various areas by road and led to the imposition of vehicle curfews as a mitigating measure against carjacking.

		Variance
Air transportation	$6 432.9	3.1%

83. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants stemming from the non-deployment of three fixed-wing aircraft and five helicopters; an 8.6 per cent decrease in the price of aviation fuel (from the budgeted price of $1.17 per litre compared to the actual price of $1.07 per litre); and reduced operational and maintenance fees from the vendor owing to the slower-than-anticipated mobilization of fuel sites. The unspent balance was also attributable to reduced requirements for the rental and operation of the Operation's helicopter fleet resulting from the non-deployment of the five helicopters; and for airfield and airport ground support services owing to the non-availability of qualified contractors.

84. The reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for the unplanned acquisition of runway lighting systems, instrument landing systems and electronic navigation systems to upgrade the airports and to support 24/7 operations at El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed between UNAMID and the Civil Aviation Authority of the Sudan.

		Variance
Communications	$3 100.8	5.3%

85. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) communication services, owing to lower-than-planned charges for low-density VSAT terminals in the community policing centres sites, as services were provided through microwave link; and to the lower-than-planned usage of telephone services owing to the delays in the construction of Operation facilities; and (b) self-sustainment reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments as a result of the slower-than-anticipated deployment of contingent-owned equipment and the lower-than-planned number of items meeting the required self-sustainment standards.

86. The unspent balance was offset in part by increased requirements for the acquisition of additional ultra-high-frequency handsets and base stations to facilitate better end-user communication functions along with advance security features as per operational requirements, and the acquisition of additional stocks of spare parts to ensure that equipment remains functional in the harsh environmental conditions of the region.

		Variance
Information technology	($1 113.7)	(4.4%)

87. The variance under this heading was attributable to additional requirements for specialized information technology support services due to the size and complexity of the infrastructure in supercamps and remote team sites; and to the acquisition of additional stocks of spare parts to ensure that equipment remains functional in the harsh environmental conditions of the region.

88. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for licence fees and the rental of software owing to the delayed implementation and procurement process for new application licences during the reporting period.

	Variance	
Medical	$366.0	1.7%

89. The unspent balance resulted from the deployment of a Level III hospital in Nyala and a Level II hospital in El Geneina through letter-of-assist arrangements as well as the deployment of air-medical-evacuation-capable helicopters and aircraft, which reduced dependence on external sources.

90. The unspent balance was offset in part by higher actual requirements for the reimbursement of contributing Governments for self-sustainment costs based on the signed memorandums of understanding as compared with the projected costs.

	Variance	
Special equipment	($3 043.8)	(80.4%)

91. The higher expenditure was attributable to higher actual requirements for the reimbursement of contributing Governments for self-sustainment costs based on the signed memorandums of understanding as compared with the projected costs.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($30 748.1)	(155.7%)

92. The additional requirements were attributable to: (a) the unbudgeted use of a third-party logistics provider to clear the backlog of shipments of United Nations-owned equipment at Port Sudan through a contract amounting to $24 million (the logistics contract covered customs clearance, freight forwarding, inland transportation and other related services between Port Sudan, El Obeid, Khartoum and Darfur using road, rail or aviation links); (b) the higher-than-planned cost of bank charges and transaction costs outside of Khartoum as the mission continued to expand, with more personnel being deployed ($5.7 million); and (c) the unbudgeted acquisition of body armour and ballistic helmets, which could not be procured during 2008/09 period owing to the expiration of the then-existing system contract.

93. The additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for the disarmament and demobilization of armed members due to the fact that a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and plans had not been developed owing to the lack of a comprehensive peace agreement.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

94. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNAMID are:**

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $51,086,900 with respect to the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010;

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2010 amounting to $124,887,200 from interest income ($13,046,900), other/miscellaneous income ($6,282,900), and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($105,557,400).**

United Nations A/65/632

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 129 and 135

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Joint Inspection Unit

Standards of accommodation for air travel

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the standards of accommodation for air travel (A/65/348) and the report of the Secretary-General on the report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) on the feasibility of harmonizing standards of air travel (A/65/386). The Advisory Committee also had before it, for information, the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of travel arrangements within the United Nations system and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments thereon and those of CEB (A/65/338 and Add.1). During its consideration of the reports the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel provides information on the use of first-class travel by delegations and by the President of the General Assembly, as well as exceptions to the standards of accommodation for air travel authorized by the Secretary-General for the two-year period ended 30 June 2010 and comparative statistics for the two-year period ended 30 June 2008. The Advisory Committee notes that the standards of air travel at the United Nations are governed by General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including resolutions 42/214, 45/248 A and 53/214 and decisions 40/555, 44/442, 46/450 and 57/589.

3. For the United Nations Secretariat and other United Nations entities combined, an additional cost of $537,654 was incurred for 243 authorized exceptions between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2008, while an additional cost of $841,920 was incurred for 334 authorized exceptions between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2010, representing higher costs of $304,266 (56 per cent) as a result of an increase of 91 authorized exceptions (37 per cent) (A/65/348, tables 1-4). The Advisory Committee was informed that the increase is mainly due to exceptions made for medical reasons; for

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those donating services free of charge; and for travel of security officers. The Committee was also provided with a table showing exceptions for air travel from 1990 to 2010. The Committee notes that the period 2009-2010 has the highest number of authorized exceptions over the past 20 years (see annexes I and II).

4. **The Advisory Committee notes that travel data for the United Nations Secretariat and other United Nations entities is presented in four separate tables (see A/65/348, tables 1-4) and requests that, in future, a combined table be included showing all authorized exceptions for the respective time periods. Further, the Committee was informed that the above-noted additional cost incurred represents the difference between the travel entitlement and the actual amount paid for authorized exceptions and requests that such clarifying information be incorporated into future reports of the Secretary-General.**

5. In response to General Assembly resolutions 60/255, 62/238 and 63/268, the Secretary-General has presented the report of CEB on the feasibility of harmonizing standards of air travel (A/65/386). The Advisory Committee notes that among the entities under the authority of the Secretary-General (i.e., the United Nations and its funds and programmes), many key travel policies have already been implemented in a number of entities, including utilizing a city as a gateway for travel, the inclusion of self-certification procedures and the implementation of procedures for recovering unwarranted travel expenses (see A/65/338/Add.1, paras. 9, 10 and 11).

6. In its resolution 63/268, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore all possible options, including the use of mileage points accumulated from official travel, for reducing the cost of air travel. The Advisory Committee notes from the report of the Joint Inspection Unit that the majority of organizations do not have programmes for the recovery of frequent flyer miles for tickets purchased by them, and that the majority also stated that programmes for utilizing frequent flyer miles would be an expensive and cumbersome use of administrative resources (A/65/338, paras. 97 and 98). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the cost of administering an organizational frequent flyer programme would exceed its benefits. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee was informed that those commercial airlines contacted by the Secretariat with regard to the possible use of frequent flyer miles under a United Nations account, were instead more receptive to offering discounts on air tickets purchased by the United Nations and its entities. The Advisory Committee notes the difficulties identified by the Joint Inspection Unit and the Secretary-General with regard to the consolidation and administration of organizational frequent flyer miles. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that the issue should be kept under review and encourages the United Nations and its entities to continue to explore other ways to reduce overall travel expenditures and looks forward to any new proposals in this regard.**

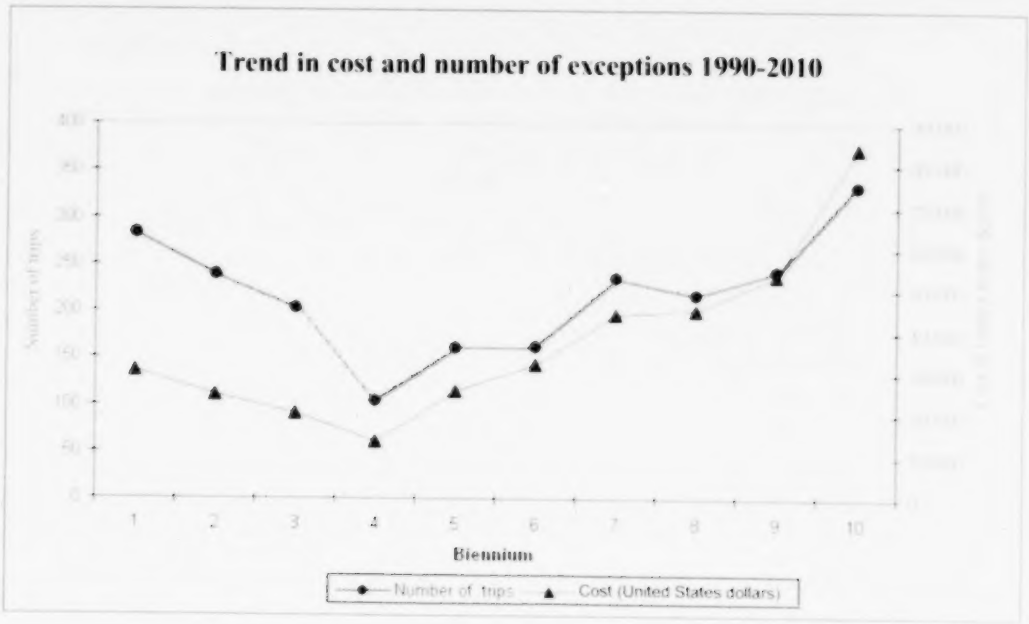
7. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the Secretary-General's report on the standards of accommodation for air travel (A/65/348).**

Annex I

Comparative data on exceptions for air travel (1990-2010)

Period	Total No. of exceptions	Annual change		Additional cost of exceptions (United States dollars)	Annual change	
		Number	Percentage		Amount (United States dollars)	Percentage
1990-1992	282			307 973		
1992-1994	239	(43)	(15)	249 247	(58 726)	(19)
1994-1996	203	(36)	(15)	203 273	(45 974)	(18)
1996-1998	103	(100)	(49)	136 140	(67 133)	(33)
1998-2000	160	57	55	256 947	120 807	89
2000-2002	161	1	1	320 791	63 844	25
2002-2004	236	75	47	442 472	121 681	38
2004-2006	217	(19)	(8)	451 930	9 458	2
2006-2008	243	26	12	537 654	85 724	19
2008-2010	334	91	37	841 920	304 266	57

Annex II


Trend in cost and number of exceptions 1990-2010
Number of trips
Biennium
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Number of trips
Cost (United States dollars)

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 137
United Nations pension system

United Nations pension system

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicole Ann **Mannion** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations pension system" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 16th and 25th meetings, on 16 November and 16 December 2010. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/65/SR.16 and 25).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on its fifty-seventh session;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and measures undertaken to increase diversification (A/C.5/65/2);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications arising from the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/C.5/65/3);

(d) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/567).

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/65/9).

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4. At the 16th meeting, on 16 November, the Chair of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board introduced the report of the Board (see A/C.5/65/SR.16).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/65/L.8

5. At its 25th meeting, on 16 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "United Nations pension system" (A/C.5/65/L.8), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/65/L.8 without a vote (see para. 8).

7. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications arising from the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/C.5/65/3) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/567) will be contained in the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 129, Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/240 of 22 December 2006, 62/241 of 22 December 2007, 63/252 of 24 December 2008 and section II of its resolution 64/245 of 24 December 2009,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 2010,[1] including the financial statements of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium ended 31 December 2009, the audit opinion and report of the Board of Auditors thereon and the information provided on the internal audits of the Fund and the observations of the Board and of the Audit Committee, the reports of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and measures undertaken to increase diversification[2] and on the administrative and financial implications arising from the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,[3] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,[1] in particular the actions taken by the Board as set out in chapter II.B of the report;

2. *Notes with concern* that the Board of Auditors issued a modified audit opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium ended 31 December 2009[5] with one emphasis of matter on the management of investments, and requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Board without further delay;

3. *Expresses concern* at the results of the actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which revealed a deficit of 0.38 per cent of pensionable remuneration as at 31 December 2009, which was the Fund's first deficit in seven consecutive actuarial valuations;

4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[4]

Administrative arrangements, revised budget and longer-term objectives of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

5. *Takes note* of the information set out in paragraphs 130 to 140 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the revised budget estimates for the biennium 2010-2011;

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/65/9).
[2] A/C.5/65/2.
[3] A/C.5/65/3.
[4] A/65/567.
[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/65/9), annex X.

6. *Approves* the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board that the total appropriation of 176,318,500 United States dollars remain unchanged and that the requirements of the Fund be met through redeployment, with revised administrative costs, investment costs, audit costs and Board expenses as set out in annex XIX to the report of the Board;

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and measures undertaken to increase diversification[2] and the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, as set out in its report;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 33/121 B of 19 December 1978;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as fiduciary for the investment of the assets of the Fund, to continue to diversify its investments between developed, developing and emerging markets, wherever this serves the interests of the participants and the beneficiaries of the Fund, and also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that decisions concerning the investments of the Fund in any country are implemented prudently, taking fully into account the four main criteria for investment, namely, safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, under the current volatile market conditions;

10. *Supports* the recommendations of the Board that more detailed disclosures be provided in the future.

United Nations A/65/634

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Agenda item 20 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 7 December 2010 from the Prime Minister of Greece addressed to you on the outcome of two recent initiatives undertaken by Greece in its effort to contribute to addressing the global challenge of climate change (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 (d).

(*Signed*) Anastassis **Mitsialis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-69340 (E) 231210

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As the gathering of all nations in Cancun, Mexico, for the 16th Conference of the UNFCCC Contracting Parties is starting, it is my pleasure to bring to your attention two recent initiatives undertaken by Greece, in our effort to contribute towards addressing the global challenge of climate change.

The first of these two initiatives took place in October 2010, when Greece organized the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative (MCCI) in Athens, with the participation of all States bordering the Mediterranean region. During that event, 18 Mediterranean States signed the *Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative Joint Declaration*, by which they aim at contributing to the emergence of low carbon, resource efficient, and climate resilient economies in the Mediterranean region, also in cooperation with the Union for the Mediterranean. I attach to this letter the Joint Declaration for your information (see enclosure 1).

The second initiative took place in the context of the Hellenic Chairmanship-in-Office of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC), the title of which was "Black Sea turns Green". One key outcome of the Greek Chairmanship was the Joint Declaration of all 12 countries participating in BSEC, adopted just a few days ago in Thessaloniki, Greece, at the closing event of the Chairmanship, the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the BSEC countries. In this declaration, the 12 countries jointly committed themselves to working together for turning the Black Sea region towards a green development model, and addressing climate change through a regional policy and common approaches. I also attach to this letter the *Thessaloniki Declaration for the Black Sea* (see enclosure 2), which is to be presented at a special press conference in Cancun, as part of the Greek Chairmanship Initiatives.

Greece is strongly committed to becoming a leading country in the global effort to turn towards a new development epoch, an era of green development that will help mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects; a development era that will also secure sustainable and equitable economic growth, by valuing human capital and using resources in line with the planet's limitations. We try to aim our action at the national, regional, and global levels, and like to think that this global effort can and will be driven by example.

I hope that this contribution by Greece and the other 23 countries involved in the two initiatives will be of assistance to your continuing efforts to reach a global consensus in order to tackle climate change.

Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) George A. **Papandreou**

Enclosure 1

Joint Declaration on Combating Climate Change in the wider Black Sea area adopted at the 23rd Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

(Thessaloniki, 26 November 2010)

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the BSEC Member States: the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Bulgaria, Georgia, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Turkey and Ukraine, met in Thessaloniki, on 26 November 2010, and

Being aware that climate change, constituting a global problem resulting mostly from human activities, is a common challenge faced by all countries and therefore it requires global solutions as well as regional cooperation,

Recognizing that the Black Sea area is vulnerable to many negative impacts of climate change and therefore our countries should work towards a binding international agreement on climate change,

Recognizing also the importance of developing and implementing regional approaches as appropriate for combating the negative impacts of climate change as well as for reversing continuing trends of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation,

Acknowledging that environmental technologies and practices aiming at protecting the land and marine environment, biodiversity and natural resources can secure a future of welfare for our region,

Being convinced of the importance of assuring the sustainable development of the wider Black Sea area and maintaining a long-term development process to the benefit of all,

Acknowledging the need in the Black Sea region for more effective action by sharing best practices experience and tools in mitigating climate change and seek common solutions to the benefit of all,

Being aware of the response to climate change as an opportunity for promoting green economy, creating new prospects for enhanced regional cooperation and economic development in the region,

Considering the importance of elaborating forward-looking approaches in the wider Black Sea area towards green development, as part of a coordinated regional response to climate change and a basis for sustainable development, that will enhance economic activity, investment, entrepreneurship and employment, by also focusing on a gradual turn towards new technologies, including cleaner energy and higher energy efficiency projects,

Stressing that the responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter,

Annex to the letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

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Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) George A. **Papandreou**

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Acknowledging that environmental technologies and practices aiming at protecting the land and marine environment, biodiversity and natural resources can secure a future of welfare for our region,

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Considering the importance of elaborating forward-looking approaches in the wider Black Sea area towards green development, as part of a coordinated regional response to climate change and a basis for sustainable development, that will enhance economic activity, investment, entrepreneurship and employment, by also focusing on a gradual turn towards new technologies, including cleaner energy and higher energy efficiency projects,

Stressing that the responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter,

Taking note of the important contribution of the civil society in highlighting and tackling the issues related to climate change and environment, as well as their extensive expertise and know-how in this field,

Welcoming the "Black Sea turns Green" approach, proposed by the Hellenic Chairmanship-in-Office of the BSEC, which aims to reaffirm the role of the BSEC as a leader in regional cooperation,

Have agreed to:

1. **Endorse** the vision to transform the BSEC region into a model of clean energy by adopting low pollutant practices through resource efficient and climate resilient economies, in mitigating climate change.

2. **Develop** regional policy approaches on mitigating climate change with respect to the capabilities of the countries concerned and at the same time ensuring energy security and a sustainable development process providing for growth, employment and welfare.

3. **Strive** to develop common approaches on climate change demonstrating leadership and strong commitment to action in the international arena, aiming at contributing to international and regional agreements through seeking the possibility of developing common policy positions, as well as project-based initiatives.

4. **Continue** their work on the adoption of regional regulations and development programmes, so as to set the framework for attracting public and private investment in all sectors that can contribute to this vision.

5. **Benefit** from the existing network of civil society organizations dealing with climate change and environmental issues in the Black Sea area.

6. **Strengthen** collaboration on addressing common challenges by elaborating shared plans and initiatives concerning the implementation of models of environmental risks assessment, especially early warning prediction models, with the aim of taking joint measures and increasing safety precautions against disasters in the wider Black Sea area.

7. **Further increase** public awareness on ecological issues for the long-term safety of the Black Sea environment.

8. **Commit** themselves, within this framework, to contributing to the success of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations.

Enclosure 2

Joint Declaration
On the establishment of
The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative

Today, the 22 October 2010, the participants to the meeting held in Astir Palace in Athens, Greece for the launching of the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative:

Recalling the inaugural announcement of a Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative by the Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic on the 3rd Mediterranean Sustainable Energy Summit in Athens on 18th and 19th May 2010,

Taking into consideration that participating countries that are also member States of the EU, are committed to implement European Legislation to all policies pertaining to Climate Change,

Acknowledging that the Mediterranean region has been identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as being especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change,

Taking into account that many of these impacts such as increased risk of drought, longer fire season, reduction in crop productivity, are common across the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing that, despite the Copenhagen Accord, a legally binding international agreement on climate change remains to be secured,

Acknowledging that it is imperative that the Mediterranean presses ahead with action now, sharing best practice, experience and tools to adapt to changes already being observed and seek solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

Stating that opportunities for common low carbon development strategies in the Mediterranean should be pursued,

Noting that the Mediterranean region has an unrivalled potential to become a major hub of renewable energy generation for domestic and neighbouring markets,

Acknowledging that this potential implies increasing the technical strengths to exploit available resources and the creation of finance mechanisms as well as intensifying collaboration, including in the field of grid interconnections, which the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) is fostering through the Mediterranean Solar Plan,

Taking into consideration that large scale renewable energy projects, the development of both climate adaptation and other mitigation solutions could bring significant new opportunities for a "green economic boost" to the Mediterranean,

Noting that the potential for the creation of new local businesses and jobs arising from demand side measures in cities, buildings, transport, industry and tourism have yet to be fully explored,

Acknowledging that the emergence of a strong, action oriented Mediterranean voice would contribute to global efforts to tackle climate change through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and will

also ensure that issues relating to adaptation measures and low carbon development opportunities for the region are explored at the international level,

Hereby jointly declare the launching of a "Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative".

The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative will aim at contributing to the emergence of low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economies in the Mediterranean and its objective will be to undertake strategic policy development work on climate change adaptation and low carbon development relevant to the entire Mediterranean region. The Initiative will seek to contribute to addressing the specific challenges faced by the Mediterranean region. The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative will aim at developing convergent Mediterranean positions on climate change demonstrating leadership and strong commitment to action in the international arena.

The participants envisage the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative as both an autonomous Mediterranean political initiative aiming at strengthening international and regional agreements through common policy positions and concrete actions, as well as a projects-based initiative to be eligible for the UfM banding. The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative aims to strengthen collaboration on convergent challenges and opportunities across the Mediterranean and place a greater focus on the implementation of UfM projects in the Mediterranean region. The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative will also collaborate with other initiatives in the Mediterranean where value can be added through joint working.

The participants also state that they are equal partners in the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative and that any other interested parties in the region can eventually be active and become equal partners in the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative.

...***...

The signing ceremony led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the Hellenic Republic Spyros Kouvelis concluded with 18 Political Delegations signing the Joint Declaration:

Albania

Bulgaria

Croatia

Cyprus

Egypt

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

France

Hellenic Republic

Israel

Italy

Malta

Mauritania

Montenegro

Palestinian National Authority

Romania

Serbia

Slovenia

Turkey

United Nations A/65/635

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 112 (b)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

Letter dated 16 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with paragraph 4 (c) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and with Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), it is my pleasure as the facilitator of the group of 10 leading financial contributors to convey to you the names of the top providers of contributions to the United Nations to serve for the third term on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission. Japan, Canada, Norway and Sweden will serve the full two-year term in 2011 and 2012. Germany will serve one year in 2011, and the Netherlands one year in 2012.

I have conveyed the same information to the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission.

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**

10-69891 (E) 171210

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United Nations

A/65/636

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 112 (b)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

Letter dated 16 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that the top 10 troop-contributing countries decided, at their meeting held on 14 December 2010, that the following five Member States, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Nepal, will represent the troop-contributing country category on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for the period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012.

I hope that this decision will facilitate the election of other Member States from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.

(*Signed*) Leslie K. **Christian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-69897 (E) 171210

Please recycle

United Nations

A/65/637

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 December 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 45
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 16 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Declaration on cooperation of the States members of the Union of South American Nations with regard to certain movements of vessels travelling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands (see annex), signed by the Heads of State and Government of the States members of the Union at its fourth summit meeting, held in Georgetown on 26 November 2010.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 45 concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Argüello**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-69975 (E) 211210 221210

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 16 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration on cooperation of the States members of the Union of South American Nations with regard to certain movements of vessels travelling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands

In accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly, the States members of the Union of South American Nations hereby undertake to adopt, pursuant to international law and their respective domestic legislation, all appropriate regulatory measures to prevent the entry into their ports of vessels flying the illegal flag of the Malvinas Islands.

Furthermore, within the framework of the international agreements in force, they undertake to inform the Argentine Government about any vessels or marine structures travelling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands with cargo to be used for illegal hydrocarbon and/or mining activities on the Argentine continental shelf, thereby preventing or disrupting such activities.

Accordingly, they reaffirm the tenor of previous declarations and reiterate their strong support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the question of the Malvinas Islands. They also recall that the region has an abiding interest in the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Georgetown, 26 November 2010